The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. JEWELL.

Senator Spencer Blows a Little Breeze of Opposition.

THE PENN STREET GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Secretary Belknap Recommends Its Sale.

LENGTH OF SPAN ACROSS THE OHIO.

Government Aid to Internal Improvements.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN ITS FAVOR.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1874.

Confirmation of the Postmaster General.

The nomination of Postmaster General Jewell was called up in the Executive session of the Senate to-day, and at first gave rise to some comment and nolittle stir amongst certain Senators. At the same time Senator Spencer objected to its consideration. This would have had the effect of holding it over until the next meeting. The animus of the opposition was evident to the majority of the Senators, and a feeling of dissatisfaction at the opposition caused them to relent, when the objection was withdrawn and the nomination confirmed.

Penn Street Government Property.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day a communication recommending the sale of certain property between Penn street and the Allegheny river in the city of Pittsburgh, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, and which is no longer needed for the military purposes of the Government.

Bridges Across the Ohio.

The Secretary of War also sent in a communication from Major Morrill, of the Corps of Engineers, opposing the passage of the bill to amend the act for the construction of bridges across the Ohio river. The bill prescribes a shorter span than now authorized, and Major Merrill says its passage would prove detrimental to the interests of navigation.

Importation of Coolies.

Mr. Page's argument before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in favor of his bill in relation to the importation of coolies and Chinese women, was postponed until to-morrow, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, who has the bill specially in charge.

Internal Improvements.

The Committee on Railroads and Canals had an important meeting, at which they settled the question, by a vote of 10 to 1, that they would recommend appropriations for such works of internal improvement as the James river and Kanawha canal. The question was tested on a vote in favor of a bill for a similar work in Wisconsin. Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, was the only member of the committee who opposed it, for he does not believe that Congress has any authority to make appropriations for that purpose.

Committee on Southern Affairs.

In appointing the committee to-day to take charge of so much of the President's message as related to Southern affairs, the Speaker appointed three gentlemen. Messrs. Phelps, Robinson and Potter, who have not been re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. It was hoped by gentlemen on both sides of the House that he would make up the whole committee of re-elected members so that if they could not complete their investigations satisfactorily at this session, they might be able to report to the next session.

Civil Rights Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day had a dozen or more ballots on the Civil Rights bill, the points of difference being as to mixed schools and cemeteries. The committee found itself so much mixed up that nothing definite was decided upon. The sentiment of a majority of the committee will now probably be to report back the Senate bill and have the fight out in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1874.

KALAKAUA'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT—HIS MAJESTY SITS ON A WHITE HOUSE SOFA TWENTY MINUTES.

King Kalakaua was formally presented to the President this afternoon. The members of the Cabinet, Colonel Grant, General Babcock and Mr. Luckey (private secretary) were assembled, in full dress, for the purpose of receiving the King. On the approach of His Majesty's carriage, the President advanced from the threshold of the Executive Mansion, when the Secretary of State and Colonel Grant (the latter personally representing his father) went to the carriage and received the King as he alighted, and accompanying him, one on either side, crossed the platform to the entrance of the White House, where the President cordially extended his hand and received and welcomed the King. The others, members of the Cabinet, standing behind the President up to the time that he turned with the King, then entered the room. The Secretary of State then introduced the President to Governor Dominis and Governor Kapena. He then presented the King to the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Babcock, Col. Grant and Mr. Luckey. The President and King shortly seated themselves on a sofa, and the other gentlemen moved at pleasure about the room and entered into conversation with one another, gradually advancing to where the President and King were seated. A general conversation ensued. After about twenty minutes, the King arose, and the President accompanied him to the door. The Secretary of State and Colonel Grant handed him into the carriage, and the ceremony was ended.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day at half-past ten, but up to twelve o'clock, Irwin, the so-called valuable witness in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company investigation, had not made his appearance, his counsel saying he was suffering from nervous prostration owing to his anxiety to testify before the committee adjourned.

Later.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House reported to the committee that Irwin was too unwell to leave his room, and subsequently his physician testified that Irwin was greatly prostrated, but thought that perhaps to-morrow he might be able to appear before the committee.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General; Charles F. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Benjamin Moran, Minister Resident at Portugal; David Thompson, of Ohio, Interpreter to the Legation in Japan; Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer at New York. Collector of Revenue—Philip Wadsworth, First district of Illinois. Postmasters—John Algoe, Flint, Michigan; William D. Hitchcock, Alpena, Mich.; H. S. Haskell, Portage City, Wisconsin; James M. Dickerson, Boscobel, Wisconsin; E. M. Shoemaker, Fort Union, New Mexico; Mrs. L. F. Ewing, Logansport, Indiana; George K. J. Langsdale, Greencastle, Indiana; Alex. W. Delong, Huntington, Indiana; Robert W. Lampton, Ashland, Kentucky; J. H. Stoffee, Georgetown, Kentucky; James Rush Lansing, Iowa; Hamilton Crenshaw, Macsenego, Iowa; Jacob C. Otis, Glenwood, Iowa; Benj. F. Wright, Charles City, Iowa, Henry M. Magee, Cynthiana, Kentucky; Vinton S. Holladay, Bedford, Iowa; Wickham Hoffman, Secretary of Legation at London; Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

FIRE RECORD.

An Sable Forks, New York—$125,000.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., December 15.—The mail factory, rolling mill, machine shops, and all the buildings on the south side of the Au Sable river, at Au Sable Forks, belonging to J. J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, were burned this morning. Loss about $125,000; partially insured.

Charleston, S. C.—$250,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 15.—The Champion cotton press caught fire this afternoon, and the flames spread so rapidly that, in a few moments, the whole building was in a blaze. About three thousand bales of cotton were in the press and sheds at the time, and are nearly a total loss. There is much uncertainty as to the insurance, but it is believed that the loss on the cotton will be $200,000, fully insured; and $50,000 on the press, building and machinery, which are insured for $20,000. The insurance is mostly in foreign offices.

Charles Howard, who was sentenced, on Monday, to imprisonment for life, at Des Moines, Iowa, was taken from jail yesterday morning, by a mob of one hundred and fifty men, and hanged to a lamp post.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

ALARMS ALL MONDAY NIGHT.

BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Five Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN.

Total Loss Over Half a Million Dollars.

BOSTON, December 15—A large fire is now burning here in the wooden district, and the firemen are endeavoring to prevent the spread of the flames to the section lying between Wareham and Malden streets. The fire alarms last night and up to nearly seven o'clock this morning were sufficiently frequent, and the light of the flames sufficiently bright, to awaken fears of another general conflagration. At one o'clock the fire broke out in the large five story brick building, 75 to 81 Plympton street, occupied by Curry & Galvin, and a large number of firms engaged in wood manufacturing. The building was entirely destroyed. The flames were driven by the wind across the street and set fire to the dry house of Creery & Noyes, carpenters. The total loss by this fire is about $65,000; insurance, $40,000. The second alarm was sounded from the same locality, later this morning. The first, second and third alarms followed in rapid succession, and before five the entire department was called out. The flames, fanned by a strong wind, soon made fearful havoc among the mass of wooden buildings lying between Plympton and Wareham streets. They crossed Wareham street, after destroying the large planing mill of Morton & Chesley, and burned J. J. McNutt's extensive wood manufactory. Emerson's piano manufactory, adjoining escaped, being brick, but the buildings on all sides, chiefly wood, are in ruins. The wind carried the burning brands across Albany street into the large lumber yards, and now all that tract of land lying between Albany street and Water street is a mass of flames. The firemen have abandoned this section of the fire to its fate and are laboring to prevent the flames from spreading into the section lying between Wareham and Malden streets, and are pouring water on the burning piles of lumber on Albany street.

12-30 P. M.—The flames in the burning district are now thought to be under control. It is estimated that nearly 500 men are, by the fire, thrown out of employment. The total loss on Plympton street, by the fire, foots up $500,000.

LIST OF LOSSES AND LOSERS.

Wharton and Chesley's loss on building is $30,000, on stock $10,000, on machinery $15,000. The building was insured for $18,000. There is $10,000 insurance on the stock and machinery.

The building Nos. 61 and 63 was owned by F. Badger & Co., stair builders; loss on building $35,000, on stock $25,000.

The building Nos. 65 and 67 was occupied by Smith & Jacobs, stair builders; J. J. Hill, carpenter, and Henry Bartlett, builder. The building was owned by Jacobs; loss $25,000; loss of Smith & Jacobs $35,000.

No. 75 was owned and occupied by Nathaniel G. Hunt, carpenter and builder; loss on building $20,000, on stock $35,000.

McNutt's loss on his building is $60,000. The first and second stories were occupied by Pierce, Tuttle & Gilman, table manufacturers, who lose $20,000. The third story was used by Adolphus, Sherman & Co., manufacturers of furniture; loss $10,000. Bessons & Borch, cabinet makers, who occupied the fourth and fifth stories, lose $10,000.

The lumber yard was entirely destroyed, involving a loss to Messrs. George M. Cook and E. D. Reed & Co. of $12,000. Reed & Co.'s planing mill, their dry house and stable were burned. The loss will reach $10,000 on machinery and stock.

The New New England Organ Company loses $6,000 worth of lumber; Cyrus D. Clark, $8,000 on stable; Millett, Drake & Co., $5,000.

THE CHARLESTOWN FIRE.

While the above fire was in full blast, the Charlestown alarm was sounded, and a few engines were sent to extinguish the flames, which had broken out in a wooden building on Water street at Hudson. This fire extended to Cunningham's boiler factory which was burned, together with a train of cars on the track of the Fitchburg Railroad. A large salt factory, and other buildings in the neighborhood took fire, but were saved. The ship Reporter took fire in the rigging, which was damaged considerably. Other vessels in the vicinity were cut adrift and crashing into the old Charlestown bridge, carried away a large portion and did much damage to themselves.

When the flames were thought to be extinguished on the wharf they broke out on the water side and spread so rapidly that the firemen were obliged to remove their apparatus. This wharf (Hettinger's) was destroyed, also Warren & Freeman's salt manufactory. The loss by the Charlestown fire was between $100,000 and $150,000. The fires are all thought to be of incendiary origin. The weather was very cold, the thermometer at four o'clock marking six degrees below zero.

The firemen suffered severely, many of them having fingers and feet frozen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SPAIN.

PARIS, December 15.—The Ambassador of Spain has received the reply of the Duke Decazes to the last Spanish note, complaining of breaches of neutrality. The Duke quotes passages from letters of Senor Olozaga, former Ambassador at Paris, complimenting the French Government on the zeal shown by its officials in watching the frontier, and says these letters were written at the very time when the Spanish Government charges that the Prefect of Pau connived at the entrance of Don Carlos into Spain. He concludes with the assurance that the Government and people of France concur in desiring the welfare of Spain.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 15.—Steamship Marathon, from Boston arrived.

LONDONDERRY, December 15.—Steamship Bolivia, from New York, and Hibernian, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 15.—3 P. M.—Consols for money 93 5-8@93 7-8 for account 93 7-8@92. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103@103; do 1867, 109@109 3-4; 10-40's, 104@104; new 5's, 103@. New York Central 93. Erie 25@26; preferred 38. Tallow 45s 9d.

PARIS, December 15.—Rentes 62 francs 57½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 15.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 97½.

ANTWERP, December 15.—Petroleum 39½ francs.

Count Von Arnim made a speech in his own behalf yesterday. He said the documents relating to his conflict with Prince Bismarck were a grave in which was buried the friendship of his youth. Nothing could show that he had at any time acted in opposition to his instructions. He could swear that he had committed no illegal act. Judgment in the case will probably be rendered Saturday.

A Pretty Little Ghost Story.

A sweet little story of spiritualism that throws Katie King and the Eddy brothers' ghost-shop into the shade, now comes to us from Burlington, Vermont, the present head-quarters for the supernatural, though the scene itself is laid in Boston. A family had lately removed from one of the rural villages into Boston, occupied an almost new house on one of the newly laid-out streets. Their children, who had one of the rooms of the house set apart as a play-room, soon began to tell about a little boy who came to play with them, but whom the parents never saw enter or leave the house. When the children were asked to bring their new companion in to see their parents, the reply was that they couldn't do it because "he went right away." Things went on this way for some time, and the perplexed parents asked to be called to see the strange child when he came again. The next day they were called to the play-room to meet him, but upon reaching the door were informed by their mother-of-fact little ones that their companion had "gone right away" again as before. A few days later they reported to their father that their playmate, now well known by name, told them his father and mother were going to Europe in a few days, and he gave their names and the vessel they would sail by from New York. The gentleman, without saying anything, went to New York, found such names on the steamer list, went to the dock on the day of sailing, sought out the person, and inquired if they had a boy of such age and description as his children had related to him. With great emotion they replied: "We had such a boy, but he is dead; why do you ask?" Further conversation convinced them and the Bostonian that the spirit of their darling boy, never seen by those who knew and loved him, was the frequent visitor to the house of perfect strangers, and seen and talked with by the children of others. And now will Katie King please trump that trick?

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1874.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial setting forth the alleged unjust discrimination against periodicals in the new postal law, and asking for a change. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution. It proposes that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people, and each hold office for six years; that the President shall be ineligible to re-election; every male citizen over twenty-one years, and not convicted of infamous crimes, shall have the right to vote; that the election for President and Vice President shall be held at the same time, and a majority of all votes cast shall elect; but if no one receives a majority, another election shall be ordered, at which only the two receiving the largest number of votes of the previous voting shall be voted for; and that election returns shall be canvassed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and a certificate issued by that tribunal. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the extent and meaning of the act of June 22d, 1874, entitled "An Act Conferring Jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia," and particularly whether under or by its provisions persons charged with or indicted for libel or other crimes in said District can be brought from the State or other place within Federal jurisdiction to said District to answer therefor.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Judiciary Committee did inquire into that subject last session, and he did not see the necessity of going over the matter again. The views of the committee were submitted to the Senate at the time the bill was passed. If any one still thought the utterer of malicious slander outside of the District could be brought here for trial, it was not worth while for the committee to attempt to further enlighten him.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution by adding the following words: "And also whether said act has any application to the prosecution or indictment for the crime of libel." The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted as amended.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a concurrent resolution for a Christmas recess from the 23d of December to the 6th of January. Adopted—yeas 128, nays 128.

There was a struggle over the vote, and many votes were changed.

Mr. GARFIELD changed his vote to the affirmative and moved to reconsider, remarking that the Committee on Appropriations had not had an opportunity to say a word against it.

Messrs. RANDALL and SPEER moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table—yeas 120, nays 128, and then, at the suggestion of Mr. DAWES, the subject was postponed till Monday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill, Mr. E. H. Roberts in the chair.

In connection with the paragraph for stationery and newspapers for the Senate, Mr. COX asked Mr. Garfield why it was that at the end of last session he said that he was obliged to the House for the confidence manifested in this Committee on Appropriations, and that the appropriations for the year were less by twenty-five millions than for the previous year. Was that statement correct?

Mr. GARFIELD—Yes.

Mr. COX—There is no mistake about it?

Mr. GARFIELD—No, sir.

Mr. COX—There is no little difference of ten or fifteen million dollars?

Mr. GARFIELD—No, sir.

Mr. COX—That will be developed in the course of time.

Mr. GARFIELD—The gentleman will find that my remarks on that occasion have been fully borne out—more fully than I then hoped.

The question having been raised in regard to the item for the Capitol police, Mr. GARFIELD stated that, in view of the political change which would take place in the organization of the House next Congress, the Committee on Appropriations regarded it as somewhat indecorous in so inaugurate changes which would mainly refer to the next House.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, did not wish to recognize the fact that, because there was to be a change in the majority of the House, there should not therefore be a diminution of expenses, if such a diminution were proper in itself.

Mr. GARFIELD agreed with that suggestion, but still thought it a matter of courtesy towards those who would soon have the burden of responsibility thrown on them to let them make their own reductions.

Mr. WILSON would make all proper reductions and let the other side, when it comes into power, take the responsibility of an increase.

Mr. HOLMAN favored the abolition of the Capitol police and increasing the number of watchmen. He offered an amendment to that effect. The amendment was agreed to.

After disposing of sixteen pages of the bill, which contains seventy-three pages, the committee rose.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees: Select Committee to visit Vicksburg—Messrs. Conger, Hurlbut, Williams, of Wisconsin, Speer and O'Brien. Select Committee on Louisiana and the Southern States—Messrs. G. F. Hoar, Wheeler, of New York, Frye, Foster, of Ohio, Phelps, of New Jersey, Robinson, of Illinois, and Potter.

The House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY,

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States, clear weather, with northwesterly winds, backing to westerly and southerly, slowly rising temperature and falling barometer during Wednesday night. For the Lower Lake region, clear weather during the day, with rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds and falling barometer. For the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, areas of rain, rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds and stationary or falling barometer. For the canal region of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the temperature will rise and remain above freezing during Wednesday.

The steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Mayor Cobb, of Boston, was yesterday, re-elected by 18,000 majority.

The new Indianapolis Board of Trade building was dedicated yesterday.

A British soldier has been lost in the Bay of Biscay. Eight of the crew were drowned.

The Mexican Congress has suppressed the order of "Sisters of Charity" by a vote of 112 to 57.

Another writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable on the 17th inst., has been granted in the case of Wm. M. Tweed.

Joseph Cooper, once a prominent Democratic politician of Ohio, died at Cincinnati yesterday, aged sixty.

The Czar has sent the Order of St. Andrew to President MacMahon, with a very friendly letter. The circumstance is much commented on in London.

A dispatch from Bismarck, Nebraska, says that Sheriff McCarthy and Deputy Marshal Miller drove into an air hole, and they and their team were drowned.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations: James W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General; S. B. Axtell, Governor of Utah, and David B. Wilson, Pension Agent at Fairfield, Iowa.

On the 18th of November the ship Mary Bangs, from San Francisco for New York, struck on a sand bank on the Mexican coast and became a total wreck. All the crew were saved, but the cargo was lost. The crew were taken to Mazatlan.

Little Walter Ross identifies both of the dead burglars in Brooklyn as the abductors of his brother Charlie. Peter Callahan, who is employed at the residence adjoining that of Mr. Ross, identifies one of them as a man he saw in the neighborhood before the abduction.

The dry goods store of Edson & Churchill, on State street, Erie, was robbed last night, and $1,000 worth of fine silks and other silk velvet stolen. None but the choicest goods were taken. There is no clue to the thieves. The same store was entered a year ago and the silks stripped off the papers ready for removal, when the burglars were scared off.

James R. Gilmore, known in literature as Edmund Kirk, author of "Among the Pines," and "Life of Christ," was arraigned in Newark, on Monday, for sentence, on conviction of false pretenses in the sale of real estate. Judge Titsworth said the prisoner had made reparation as far as possible, and he would only impose a fine of $100 in each of the two cases.

Robert Stahl, foreign exchange clerk of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, was put under $20,000 bail last night, to answer the charge of embezzlement. The allegation is that by means of false entries and the registry of the incorrect amount of bills of exchange, he had placed to his credit at the foreign exchange house the sum of $30,000, which has been drawn out at various times by his agents.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Crawford *Journal* has run up the name of Senator John Scott as Republican candidate for Governor next year.

Judge Kelley has shown himself a good parliamentary tactician in getting his Interconvertible bill into a position where it must be acted on before any other business can be done.

If old Jerry Black goes to the United States Senate he will require a cuspador the size of a sugar hogshead. He spit's his hatful in the course of a ten minutes talk in the Supreme Court.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Formal notice has been served upon Dr. A. G. Egbert that his seat in the Forty-fourth Congress would be contested by Hon. Carlton B. Curtis. The notice contains seventy-three specifications, and embraces questions of legality covering about six hundred votes in all three counties of the district.

The agreeable *World* tells us that Mr. Buckalew "is perhaps the only living American congener of John Stuart Mill." If the writer had seen Buckalew lingering around Mauch Chunk, recently, for two votes which he did not get, he would not have made that rash statement.—*Coal Gazette.*

A number of leading Democratic editors, says the Lebanon *Courier*, now that there are some offices to apportion out among their party, are not like good little birds which "in their nests agree," but are curling up their backs, putting on austere frowns, and calling each other such pet names as liar, cheat, thief, &c. This will never do. They should submit their differences to "arbitration" and cease this terrible war of hard words.

General.

Mr. Facing-Both-Ways Hendricks, of Indiana, is what the Chicago *Times* cruelly calls him. And yet he wants to be President.

Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, denies the report of his withdrawal from the Senatorial canvass, and says, on the contrary, he is entirely confident of re-election.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, expresses regret that his name should have been mentioned as a possible candidate for Speaker. He says he would not take the place, even should it be offered him.

That Congressman-elect from Indiana who hastened on to Washington only to learn that his term did not begin until October next, is on his way to learn something if he lives long enough.

The sovereign people of Missouri, by a majority of two hundred and eighty-three, have played the fool. In other words, they have called a convention of Democratic chuckle-heads to make a new Constitution for them.

Says *Harper's Weekly*: "The Massachusetts Republicans defeated General Butler. The New York Democrats cling as closely as ever to Fernando Wood. That single fact illustrates the difference in the spirit and the intelligence of the two parties."

With regard to the rumor of more investigations at Washington, the London *Times* says: "If we might offer a friendly counsel to our American cousins on this delicate point, we should be inclined to advise them not to wash their dirty linen too much in public, but to take care that it is washed clean."

The New Orleans *Bulletin* lays down the following Democratic rule: "Republicans should no longer be countenanced in politics, patronized in business, or recognized in social intercourse." It consistently goes on to denounce the churches and that portion of the community who observed the 9th as Thanksgiving Day.

The Governor-elect of New York has stated very plainly to his friends that the fact that a man held office under Governor Hoffman will be a sufficient cause for his refusal of office under the Tilden administration. This looks a little like a squabble in the majority of the Empire State.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Ben. Wade has been interviewed in Washington. He says "the people are always liable in the end to become dissatisfied with political parties in this country, no matter how faithful those parties may be in the discharge of their obligations." The Republican party has had to contend with this predilection of the people for trying a new deal. He still believes in the Republican party. Nevertheless, he thinks the party has made some very serious blunders, one of which is the attempt to "nationalize" the Civil Rights bill. While he does not doubt that that bill might be right in principle, yet it was inexpedient at this time, because it awakened all the prejudices against our unfortunate fellow-citizens, and would, if passed, come inoperative, or if carried out, would, in its application and partial results, do more mischief than the passed laws that do good. It was this, to some extent, that excited the Southern and Western people, and induced them to vote against the Republican party. They feared mischief, and it was this phase of the question that excited their prejudice.

OHIO NEWS.

A man named Bluebaugh, residing in the eastern portion of Knox county, was out coon hunting on Saturday. He climbed a tree to move parties who were out the detail of that enlivening amusement, when by some mischance he fell to the ground and was killed.

At Zanesville Judge Marsh has granted a perpetual injunction restraining the Trustees of the Water Works from preventing the free use of water in public school buildings within the city limits; also, has decided the title to the school buildings vested in the City Council.

William Creager, a butcher, who fell into a tub of scalding water at Circleville, Monday, died the same night, in great agony. While pulling a hog to a hot-water tank for scalding, he lost his hold and fell backward into the scalding water, which entirely covered him. When his clothing was removed the skin came off both arms and body.

The Caldwell *Republican* says: William Calvert, aminer at Nicholson's mines, one day last week, went into the smith shop with a lot of loose powder in his pantaloon's pocket, which he commenced throwing into the fire. The fire followed up the loose powder from his hand to his pocket, and exploded it, burning him so badly that he cannot survive.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the only respectable Democratic daily in its section, was so encouraged by the recent successes of its party that it has indulged in a bit of pardonable extravagance in the shape of a new dress of type. It is as neat in appearance as the tidiest maid, and is always up to the times in the matter of fresh news. Its politics, however—well, no matter.

A Mrs. Cailey, thirty-three years old, sat down on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis track near Grafton, one day last week, and, a train soon after coming along at full speed, covered her head with her shawl and waited for the fatal blow. She was thrown some distance from the track and instantly killed. She was quite insane at times and supposed to be under the influence of liquor at the time.

John S. Canine, an old and well known citizen of Ottawa county, committed suicide, on Monday, by hanging himself in his barn. He left the house about eight o'clock Monday evening and did not return, and Tuesday morning his family found his body suspended from a beam over the hallway. The cause of the family difficulties is the supposed cause. The dog-days would have been the most appropriate season for his taking off.

The London *Enterprise* says thirty-three head of fat cattle recently shipped from there averaged 2,601 pounds, the heaviving one weighing 2,500 pounds. They were three and four years old, and were weighed at the times mentioned with the following results: January 26, 1874, 50,370 pounds; April 4, 54,520; May 6, 56,270; June 12, 58,020; July 28, 59,420; August 28, 60,790; September 25, 61,060; October 28, 64,490; November 20, 60,070; December 2, 67,690.

A singular case has just been decided in Akron. Serastian L. Everett, formerly connected with the Akron *City Times*, but more recently connected with the *Daily Argus*, was enjoined from carrying on the *Argus*. It seems that he sold the *Times* to Richard H. Hugh, agreeing that he would not engage in the newspaper business in opposition to the *Times*. In violation of this agreement he engaged in the publication of the *Argus*. The injunction will make a change of base necessary.

The Reciprocity Committee of the National Lumbermen's Association are about to lay before Congress a formidable array of facts and figures against the proposition.

The demand upon the Commissioner of Agriculture for semi-tropical fruits for experiment in the South is very great. The Chinese tea-plant is especially in request.

A Reward is Offered

for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.

Look Out for Dealers

that represent they have White River Flour under other brands. This is often done to make sales.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT PATENT

White River Flour

Guaranteed the Best Flour in the country at the price. Money Refunded if Flour is not as represented.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HOMINY, OAT MEAL,

GOSHEN CHEESE, OIL, &c.

THE GREAT IRISH SOAP

No Retail House connected.

DIAMONDS!

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa, and the consequent throwing on the market of quantities of stones, mostly of inferior qualities, has so depressed prices that they are now lower than at any time since 1868.

First quality white stones, such as are known as "First Water," and the best of the second quality, are now in price far below their real value. At these low prices we have added largely to our stock of these grades, and now offer the largest stock of selected stones in this country.

Purchasers wishing to select from uncut stones will find every size and weight in general use, and will receive our best assistance and advice in making selections.

Fine old India stones alone have been but little affected. They are rarely met with, and only in the hands of connoisseurs, so they dealers or not, who, knowing their rarity, are not willing to part with them at less than full value.

During extensive dealings for many years, we have collected, and always add to our collection of this class of stones when opportunity offers, so that we are generally prepared to furnish specimen stones.

The market is full of the lower grades of African stones, and many are tempted to purchase them on account of their seeming low prices; but we advise our customers to avoid them, as it is difficult to name a price at which they would be cheap.

Tiffany & Co

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

ws

CANDIDATES.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the Twenty-third District,

Ald. A. BAILIE,

OF THE FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.

In accepting the call of the citizens, he recognizes no political organization, clique or ring, but stands upon a high protective tariff platform. d*

CHARLIE ROSS.

Probable Recovery of the Lost Boy—What the Detectives Have Been Doing.

The shooting of the two burglars, Mosier and Clark, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on the night of the 12th inst., and the confession of the last-named that he and his companion were the abductors of little Charlie Ross, has awakened a fresh interest in the case, and caused the police of Philadelphia and New York to make public a partial history of their efforts to secure the return of the boy to his distracted parents. Each of the Philadelphia papers of the 14th inst. devotes several columns of space to the subject; and from them the following brief outline is made up:

Mosier and Clark, it would seem, were members of a gang of out-laws, who were river pirates and burglars, the first named being its captain. Police Superintendent Walling, of New York, was the first to suspect the connection of Mosier and Clark with the abduction, and he put his own men to searching for them, and also notified Chief Heins, of Philadelphia, who started his force on the trail. It was ascertained that the two were in the habit of committing burglaries along the shores of Long Island Sound, and taking refuge on some of the many uninhabited islands in that vicinity. Superintendent Walling had a small tug-boat fitted up for a cruise among these islands, up the Hudson and along the canal, and manned by his keenest detectives. Twelve days and nights were spent in the quest, forty different islands having been visited and every house and piece of woodland thoroughly searched. Notwithstanding repeated disappointments, vigilance was unrelaxed, and the police were weaving a web around the abductors which must soon have resulted in their capture, had not death stepped in ahead of them. Clark, *alias* Douglass, was not permitted by Mosier to know the place of the Ross child's secretion, but stated that Mosier had a wife and children, and if the Philadelphia child might be with them.

Mosier, who has numerous *aliases*, was a fugitive from justice, having escaped from jail at Huntington county, N. J., where he was confined on a charge of burglary, before he went to live in Philadelphia. Here he rented a house in Monroe street, where Clark, *alias* Douglass, lived with him part of the time. They pretended to be peddlers, and, to keep up the ruse, had a horse and wagon with which to sell wares about the city. It was with this horse the child was driven away. Once away from Philadelphia with Charlie Ross in their possession, they drove their horse leisurely to New York, hawking their wares by the way. Mrs. Mosier remained in Philadelphia several days after their departure, when she too went on the runaway, taking her children. It was known in the Philadelphia officers that it was Mosier who wrote the anonymous letters to Mr. Ross, sending them on from New York to his wife in Philadelphia, who caused them to be delivered.

It is also known that two other men were engaged in the abduction of the Ross boy, but if the police have any knowledge of their identity, they keep it to themselves. Of the prospects of recovering the child, Detective Wood, of Philadelphia, who has been engaged in working up the case from the beginning, says:

"I don't think they can keep it out of the way. Either the two other men' have got it, or Mosier's wife has it. I don't think she can keep out of the road. She has no means—neither have the other two men—for we know that the whole gang were reduced so low that they had to make forays into the town and commit house robberies. It was while upon such an errand that last night Mosier and Clark were killed. They had to steal to live, and to steal to be able to hide the child."

It is rumored in Washington that Mr. Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, contemplates resigning under the law which allows him to do so upon full pay. Justice Swayne is an Ohio man, and was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862. Should the rumor prove correct, President Grant will have an opportunity to appoint his fifth judge, thus constituting a majority of the Court. The other judges appointed by him are Chief Justice Waite, of Ohio; Justice W. Strong, of Pennsylvania; J. P. Bradley, of New Jersey, and Ward Hunt, of New York.

No Holiday Vacations

at the Iron City College, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth. School always in session, and students admitted at any time.

TO HAVE elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Pastry, Puddings, &c., use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it. D&W

Use Non-Explosive Oil.

Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Six Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

BANK OF INDUSTRY—THE Annual Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 5th, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 15th, 1874.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 12th, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MILES CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK The Annual Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

GEO. F. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—An Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1874.

MERCHANT'S AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 61 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January, 1875, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. P. SHAW, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 46 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

J. LONG, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—An election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, from 11 to 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK —ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1875, the 12th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12 1874.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER.

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET,

PIT

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874.

GUILTY or not guilty? Count Von ARNIM will know to-day, on which date the famous trial closes.

THE total exports of produce from New York since January 1, this year, up to the end of last week, are $269,321,960 against $282,340,109 last year and $221,345,149 in 1872.

THE *Herald* can be concise enough, when it tries. It says: "The mills will turn when the wind blows." "And as the wind blows," it should have added; thereby condensing the formula of its philosophy and practice into an epigram.

AN UNFORTUNATE speculator down in Massachusetts, who has just gone into bankruptcy, owing some thousands, turned in as his entire assets a silver watch of the estimated value of ten dollars. A complete case of being thoroughly wound up.

THE editor of the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* has been convicted of libelling Judge LECOMPTE, of that State, of unsavory "border-ruffian" notoriety. We do not know in what the libel consisted. Possibly the editor said something of a complimentary character concerning him.

THE export of specie from New York, last week, was $2,400,000, and the daily shipments average $400,000. It is idle to talk of gathering in coin sufficient to resume specie payments whilst coin is going out of the country at the rate, nearly, of half a million a day.

MR. MCARTHUR has acted wisely in declining to take MULLETT'S place. He has a good name, now, and so long as he keeps beyond the reach of the Washington city thieves, he will retain it; but if he ever allows them to get hold of him, they will rob him of it as quick as a Missouri Democrat would rob a railroad train.

NO WONDER that the Vicksburg White Leaguers exhibited such unwonted courage and chivalry in their wholesale massacre of negroes, the other day. It seems that JEFF. DAVIS arrived in the city, on a visit to "friends," just after the trouble began. With what triple strength and heroism his honored presence must have nerved his old-time followers!

THE humbug of presenting the materialized form of the spirit of KATIE KING, which has been kept up for a great while at Philadelphia, having lately been thoroughly exposed, such leading spiritualists as ROBERT DALE OWEN and DR. H. T. CHILD have felt compelled to come out in published cards repudiating the parties who keep up the disgraceful exhibition.

"GATH," who has for many years been associated with the Chicago *Tribune* in the capacity of special correspondent, has resigned his connection with that paper to become a member of the New York *Herald* staff. He is one of the most agile flying trapeze journalistic gymnasts of the age, and ought to suit the *Herald* to a dot, since he can write on any side of a given question with equal readiness, plasticity and hypocrisy.

BOSTON has again been devastated with fire. Happily, its ravages were confined within comparatively circumscribed limits; but even as it is, an immense amount of property has been destroyed, by which large numbers of poor people have been thrown out of employment just when the winter is becoming most rigorous and severe. For the credit of our common human nature it is to be hoped the suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin may prove unfounded.

ON twenty-three of our principal railroads, whose earnings are reported for November in the *Financial Chronicle*, the total increase over the same month in 1873 is $580,810. Nearly every road in the list shows an increase of more or less importance. Another favorable indication is, that railroad bonds are in good demand at steady or advancing prices, the general tendency being toward an increased confidence in the bonds of all companies which are believed to be able to pay their interest regularly.

THE nomination of Col. JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Butler county, by the Republican conferees of the old Twenty-third district, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of MCJUNKIN, was one eminently fit to be made. Col. THOMPSON has in him all the elements that go to make up a good Congressman, and we regret that his services cannot be had in the next Congress. The election takes place on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and we hope the Republicans of the old Twenty-third will show sufficient energy to secure the election of a member who is in every way qualified to represent them.

SOME of the Western papers have shown a great deal of what they call "enterprise" in attempting to get interviews with KALAKAUA. This individual happens to be a king, and therefore his color is overlooked. If he had no regal authority, he would not be permitted to ride upon the cars of some of the roads which have carried him. He is much darker in complexion than FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and yet the latter would not be permitted to stop at the Arlington House, where KALAKAUA is stopping. But the latter is a KING; and royalty wipes out all the disgrace of color with those who think the Civil Rights bill is a mass of abominations.

OF COURSE the report started by the Democrats that Senator CAMERON was opposed to the confirmation of Postmaster General JEWELL was a lie manufactured out of the whole cloth. It may not be amiss, however, to let the Senator himself speak on the subject. He says that "instead of opposing Mr. JEWELL'S policy of retrenchment in the department, he will earnestly sustain every effort made by the Postmaster General in that direction. He makes no effort to conceal his purpose in regard to this matter, and is greatly surprised to find himself classed with the four or five Senators who are in opposition." Now for the next assault.

THERE is no complaint of hard times on the Pacific coast. The following roseate picture of the condition of business in California is drawn by the San Francisco *Real Estate Record*:

"Every industry is prosperous, and work for nearly all classes abundant, at good prices. The savings banks are overflowing with money, and the mines never were more productive, that being specially true of the mines of Nevada. There is every probability that we shall have two or three of the most prosperous years ever known in the history of the State. We had five years of stagnation, from 1869 to 1873; now we are bowling ahead again, and all in a legitimate way, too."

The East will catch a portion of the reflex influence of this prosperity, by-and-by.

IT CANNOT be charged that the special traveling correspondent of the New York *Times* in Arkansas is in the habit of misrepresenting the people of that State, or giving to his statements a partisan Republican hue. On the contrary, it has seemed to us, in reading his letters, that he has quite often failed to award the Union people of that section, white and black, their just and proper due. Yet this is what he feels compelled to say with regard to the absolute social ostracism of all who are in any way connected with or friendly to the colored people. It is not a little suggestive:

"Wherever there is a negro majority the Democratic councils are swayed by men who come as close to the popular Northern idea of Copperheads as can well be imagined. They lecture rather than court the assistance of Northern Conservatives; they nourish in their hearts a burning hatred for all prominent Republicans who helped to maintain the Union, and they look forward to the time when their party will be uppermost, and they will be able to annul the past."

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal* states that, owing to the high price of anthracite coal, in the East, this year, many consumers have been driven into the use of bituminous coal, the production of which is steadily increasing, and that the extent of the substitution is not yet fully appreciated.

It is also stated that the anthracite coal combination feel that they made a mistake in fixing a high price for coal in the early part of the season, and in maintaining it; but that, having entered into contracts for the season, at those rates, they had no alternative but to keep them up. They will probably make no contracts for 1875, and will open up the market for the year at a considerable reduction on the prices current in 1874. If they expect any custom from the iron furnace men, they must put down prices to $3 50 per ton at the furnaces.

The steady increase, in the Eastern States, of the consumption of bituminous coal is one of the noteworthy signs of the times. Up to December 5, the amount transported by railroad was as follows:

	Tons.
Barclay region	281,169
Broad Top region	212,611
Clearfield region	643,725
Allegheny mountain region	192,815
Westmoreland gas coal	831,872
Total Pennsylvania	2,168,197
Cumberland region, Maryland	2,245,919
Total	4,414,156

ONE of the things which some Americans are quite unable to understand is the excessive unwillingness of European kings, emperors and even presidents of republics to be abused. A fellow in Paris, named CAZAYEUX, was, the other day, condemned to pay a fine of a hundred francs and undergo imprisonment for three years for the crime of talking about President MACMAHON in disrespectful terms. Among other choice remarks, Mr. CAZAYEUX said: "MACMAHON is a pig," or perhaps the word, as emphasized by the speaker, ought to be translated "hog," and he went on to give some reasons why the Marshal deserved the opprobrious name. The reasons, if well alleged, would to the dispassionate hearer suggest a different trope; in other words, some other animal as better reflecting the character which excited the railer's indignation. But Mr. CAZAYEUX, as he alleged in apology for his intemperate language, had been drinking absinthe, and therefore one must make some allowance for his imperfect recollection of the details of natural history. But why should the fellow be punished for expressing his mind in such language as seemed to him vigorous, just and elegant? A law restricting freedom in that direction would never do in this country at all. Many free and independent citizens regard it as one of their inalienable and most precious privileges to compare the President or any other "public functionary" to any beast, bird or reptile in the entire animal kingdom. And we fancy that no public character ever thinks of objecting or complaining, and much less of punishing the citizen who exercises the unquestionable right. It does no harm to the person characterized by the figures; and then if right of interference were once conceded, where would it stop? Certainly people must be allowed to employ these illustrations which most readily occur and best answer their purpose. Without the dog, the skunk, the hog, the fox, etc., what would some people do? To say the least of their condition, they must renounce rhetoric forever and confine themselves to the baldest and most literal, prosaical phraseology, even in the heat of passion.

By the way, it isn't only the illiterate or persons of the most limited mental resources who find the animal kingdom a convenient source of figure and illustration when dealing with contemporary character. An able American jurist and politician some years ago referred to a fellow-opponent as "the great mechanical from A," and, presently, to leave no doubt of his meaning, described him as "braying at his (the speaker's) throat," and in the same speech another antagonist was referred to as "my vulpine friend gnawing at my vitals." It was thought very pungent if not very refined invective. In its justification the very highest classical authority might be cited. By the way, again, we are reminded that no less copious a speaker than BISMARCK seems fond of animal allusions. In the "affaire ARNIM" one of the piquant topics is the statement that BISMARCK, writing to the German diplomat at Paris, referred to the most puissant and venerable emperor WILLIAM as "an old nag who could be brought up to a fence or Graham, but could with difficulty or not at all be made to take the leap." It has been an interesting subject of anticipation whether at his trial VON ARNIM could get a chance or would venture to expose the Chancellor's blasphemy. Probably, however, the Emperor knew long ago that BISMARCK does not always speak of him with profound reverence.

THERE can be no doubt that Germany aspires to become a great maritime power. One who has been studying the subject declares, that during the last three years no other State in Europe has made sacrifices so enormous for the purpose of strengthening its fleet. The *Deutschland*, built for the German Government, in London, and lately launched, is 285 feet long, 62 broad and is armed with eight cannons. At Kiel recently a new plated frigate, the *Frederick the Great*, was launched in the presence of the Emperor and other members of the royal family. Intense was the enthusiasm of the many thousands of people assembled on the occasion. The equipment of both these vessels is complete and in all respects admirable, and in fact the same may be said of each of the seven first class frigates of the German marine. Besides these vessels, the German navy consists of three plated frigates of lesser proportions and tonnage, eleven corvettes, twenty-four gunboats with fifty-nine guns, three sailing frigates, three brigs, making a total of fifty-five vessels bearing four hundred and twenty-five cannons, able to bear four thousand sailors and five hundred gunners, officers not included. In all Europe, according to the authority before us, there are one hundred and forty-two plated ships, of which England has thirty-eight, France twenty-eight, Austria, Russia, Italy and Turkey each fifteen. In number of plated ships Germany ranks next, but in consideration of the dimensions of the vessels it ranks immediately after England, France and Russia. In view of the short time within which this position has been attained, it must be admitted that the progress of the German marine has been "really prodigious." And attention is directed to the fact that ships form only a portion of the naval resources of the new empire, as among them must be reckoned those terrible torpedoes, which are believed in perfection, that is, in effectiveness and power of mischief, to surpass every instrument of the kind heretofore known. So much is claimed for them by German engineers, and it is not their habit to exaggerate, as even enemies admit. One of them has said: "Give me a small vessel, a bold captain and a torpedo, and I should have a poor chance if I did not sink some of the largest unallied enemies."

In the course of next year not less than five new plated frigates of the first class will be added to the German navy, making, with those just finished or in building, eight vessels of the sort since 1873. Besides, five monitors yet to be constructed form a part of the plan, the execution of which is thought necessary to the safety and dignity of the empire. In a word, from present indications it seems to be the purpose of the Berlin Government to become a great maritime power.

SECRETARY BRISTOW goes at it wrong end foremost in the following passage from his annual report:

"This inconvertible paper currency begets the delusion that the remedy for private pecuniary distress is in legislative measures, and makes the people unmindful of the fact that the true remedy is in greater production and less spending, and that real prosperity comes only from individual effort and thrift."

If the true remedy is in greater production and less spending, where is the increased production to find a market? There can be no sellers where there are no buyers, and as "less spending" must mean less buying, it must also mean less selling; and to increase the production upon a decreased market must be a very poor remedy. The fact is, our great trouble consists in over-production and under-consumption. We have been producing too much and consuming too little. The result is a glutted and stagnant market. There can be no benefit from increased production until there is *more* spending, instead of *less*. The day of renewed prosperity will dawn when the demand for our productions becomes equal to the supply, and it will never dawn while we go on producing lavishly with one hand and cutting off the demand rigidly with the other.

Depression. Out of the eighteen principal railroads of Massachusetts, seventeen have increased their aggregate debts from thirty-eight to forty-seven millions of dollars during the year, an increase of over twenty-two per cent.

A private Paris letter says Duchu Helmbold is speculating there in stocks; that he has made a good deal of money recently, and had over a quarter of a million dollars when he left his creditors in this country in the lurch.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Brief Statement Concerning the Proposed Legislation to Secure its Early Completion.

At the last session of Congress (in May, 1874), a memorial was presented to the Senate and House of Representatives by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, stating its inability to complete the road with the means at its disposal, and asking for such additional legislation as would render available the aid already granted by Congress, and secure the accomplishment of the great work for which the company was created. A bill, intended to meet the requirements of the case, was also introduced in both Houses.

Congress, regarding the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a national need, and necessarily, from its magnitude, largely a Government work, contributed aid, in the form of a most valuable land-grant, as was believed to be sufficient to secure the completion of the road. The grant, which is still in full force, consists of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed, and aggregates, for the trunk line and authorized branch, between fifty and sixty million acres of forest, mineral, agricultural and grass lands.

The recognized fact on which this legislation was based, as shown by the debates and the reports of committees in Congress, and on which the pending amendment to the company's charter is asked, is, that such a national highway is needed by the Government and the country.

Major General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., says:

"My long residence on the Pacific coast, as Quartermaster of the Department of Oregon, has enabled me to become well acquainted with the country, and leads me to take general interest in the success of the enterprise. No country offers greater inducements for emigration and settlement than that traversed by the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and, without a railroad, none more inaccessible. * * * Government, by the immediate construction of this road, would be benefited by the great reduction in the cost of sending troops to that country, and in the supplies; as also in the saving of time, which is of the utmost importance in military operations. * * * In my opinion, from an experience of many years in the Quartermaster's Department in the West and Northwest, it is of the utmost importance to the nation that this road should be constructed at the earliest moment possible."

By act of Congress approved May 31st, 1870, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was authorized to issue its bonds in aid in the construction and equipment of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage on its property and rights of property of all kinds and descriptions, real, personal and mixed, including its franchise as a corporation." Such a mortgage was executed by the company July 1st, 1870, and under it have been issued the three only outstanding seven and three-tenths first mortgage bonds, falling due in 1900.

After a courageous endeavor to accomplish the work entrusted to it, using the road itself and the valuable, but as present unavailable, land-grant as a basis of credit, and having completed the two important divisions of the line—the Eastern and the Pacific—the company finds itself under the changed condition of things, unable to continue its work on its own resources. It has built 650 miles of road and telegraph; it has an equipment of 75 locomotives and 1,658 cars; it has surveyed its entire route across the continent; it owns valuable properties, acquired by purchase and donation, and has prepared, on Lake Superior and Puget Sound, ample shipping facilities for a trans-continental trade. The work is therefore in no sense incumbered, but from A," and, presently, to leave no doubt ment; it is running regular trains and doing an increasing and more than self-sustaining business; it has become entitled to more than ten million acres of land, and has already sold, at an average price of $5 50 per acre, more than 250,000 acres, largely to actual settlers.

Villages and towns, having schools, churches and newspapers, have sprung up at many points along the line, while agriculture, manufactures and trade have kept pace with the progress of the track.

The company now proposes to complete the road from its present terminus, at Bismarck on the Missouri river, westwardly 300 miles to the Yellowstone, up the valley of that river 200 miles to Shields river, thence through Bozeman pass, across the Gallatin valley, through either Deer Lodge or Ten Mile pass of the main range, *via* Clark's Fork and Pend d'Oreille Lake to Wallula, on the navigable waters of the Columbia, thence down that river to Portland, Oregon, uniting at Kalama with the Pacific Division of the road, already built and running. It is also proposed, as the charter provides, to build eastward from Duluth through Wisconsin to the boundary of Michigan, on the south shore of Lake Superior. The completed line will thus extend from the Northwestern boundary of Michigan, something more than 2,000 miles through our northern tier of States and Territories—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

The certainty that the Northern Pacific Railroad, very soon after its completion, will have a profitable traffic, with sufficient net earnings to meet the proposed light interest liability, is emphasized by the experience of the "Central" and "Union" Pacific roads each year since their opening as a through line. In 1873 the Union Pacific on 1,662 miles of road earned more than $10,000,000 and netted $5,291,242. The Central Pacific, in the same year, on 1,776 miles earned $13,938,969 in gold and netted $8,281,650; and it is to be remembered that nearly seventy per cent. of the earnings of the Union Pacific road come from local business, although the total population of Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah, through which the road runs, was in 1870 only 240,421.

One third of the above named net earnings of the present trans-continental road would nearly or quite meet the annual interest, at five per cent., on the entire cost of the Northern Pacific road.

TERMS OF THE PENDING BILL.

To enable the company to finish the road, and render the service to the Government and the country for which it was created, the bill now pending provides:

First, That the company may issue, in addition to bonds heretofore issued, its 5 per cent. 30-year gold bonds, to the amount of $50,000 per mile of its authorized line of road, the entire issue to be delivered by the company to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Second, That as often as the company shall complete and equip a section of twenty or more miles of new road, and the same shall have been accepted as first-class by Government Commissioners, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the company $40,000 of its authorized 5 per cent. bonds for each mile of the section thus completed; each bond so delivered to the company to bear a guarantee by the United States Government of the payment of the interest thereon. The remaining $10,000 of authorized 5 per cent. bonds per mile (equivalent to 20 per cent. of the entire amount to be issued to complete the road) shall be retained in the United States Treasury *as a reserve interest fund*, to be used as hereafter named.

Third, That as often as the company shall complete a 20 mile section and apply for a corresponding instalment of its guaranteed bonds, it shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury $50,000 of its 7 3-10 first mortgage bonds for each mile of the section thus completed. These 7 3-10 first mortgage bonds are to remain in the United States Treasury, in trust, to secure, *first*, the United States Government for its guarantee of interest; and, *second*, the holders of the new 6 per cent. bonds, the *principal* of which will not bear the Government guarantee. Thus the Government receives a first mortgage on all the company's property and franchises in return for its guarantee of interest.

Fourth, That, to provide and secure the repayment into the United States Treasury of a sum of money equal to the guaranteed interest, as it shall fall due; first, the company shall, within sixty days after the approval of this act, convey and surrender to the United States Government its entire land grant, earned and to be earned, aggregating about fifty million acres, in trust, to be sold, subject to existing equities, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to actual settlers on agricultural lands at the minimum price of $2 50 per acre, the entire net proceeds of sales each six months to be paid into the Treasury of the United States fifteen days before the maturity of the next semi-annual instalment of guaranteed interest; second, every six months the entire net earnings of the road for the previous six months, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, accompanied by a sworn statement of the business of the road during the same period; third, if at any time the proceeds of sales of land, together with the net earnings of the road, and any other sums paid over by the company, shall be insufficient to meet the next payment of guaranteed interest, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell sufficient of the company's five per cent. guaranteed bonds, retained by him as security (mentioned in paragraph *second*), and apply the proceeds to meet the deficiency.

Fifth, That all surplus funds in the United States Treasury arising from the sale of land, in excess of current interest payments, shall, from the outset, be paid into a sinking fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds authorized by this act; and from and after the year 1888, the company shall make the yearly payment into the sinking fund equal to one per cent. of the entire issue of guaranteed bonds.

Sixth, That any holder of the outstanding 7 30 first mortgage bonds of the company, issued prior to the passage of this act, may exchange them for the company's 5 per cent. guaranteed bonds, bearing interest from January 1, 1878, on terms to be fixed in the act. [The object of this provision is to place in the United States Treasury *all* of the company's first mortgage bonds, and thus give to the Government alone a first and absolute lien on all the company's property and rights of property, and thus without increasing any injury to the company's present bondholders.]

Seventh, That Congress may fix and determine fares, tolls and charges on the Northern Pacific Railroad, provided that such Government control shall not impair nor defeat the security sought to be given by this act.

LAND-GRANT SURRENDERED—MONOPOLY PROHIBITED—ROAD BUILT WITH PRIVATE MEANS.

The foregoing synopsis of the bill itself clearly, but three leading points in the proposed legislation deserve to be given special prominence. They are these:

1. Instead of being a continuation of the much criticised land-grant policy, the pending measure virtually surrenders back to the people the largest and best grant Congress ever made, by requiring it to be returned to the possession and control of the Government, and the agricultural portions to be sold to settlers at two dollars and a half an acre, the price of all Government land within railroad limits, while the lands thus far sold by the company have brought an average of five dollars and a half per acre.

2. The bill, instead of aiding to continue the existing monopoly of trans-continental traffic, with unchecked control of charges thereon, renders monopoly and exorbitance of through tariff rates forever impossible on any and all trans-continental roads, by reserving to Congress the right to fix and regulate all fares and tolls over the Northern Pacific Railroad. Here is an opportunity for legitimately subjecting the through transportation business across the American continent to the permanent, effective and just control of the National Legislature—an opportunity which the Government hardly has the right to neglect.

3. As to the interest-guarantee and the security offered in return, the bill provides, in effect: 1. *That the company shall finish and equip the road across the continent with private means.* This, under its charter, will make the company the owner of a trough trunk railroad and over fifty million acres of land adjoining the track. 2. That the company shall give the Government, *pari passu* with the construction of the road, a first mortgage on its entire property, present and prospective, surrender actual possession of the lands, pledge all the net revenues from land-sales and traffic earnings, and in addition deposit a fund of ten thousand dollars per mile in the United States Treasury—all as security for a Government guarantee of five per cent. interest for a term of years on the reasonable cost of the road, the principal not to be guaranteed. In a word, the company, in prosecuting a Government work, asks the encouragement of the Government, but not a dollar of its money. The bill appears to require the company to make every concession to the Government compatible with continued existence and the accomplishment of the work in hand; if its provisions can be further improved in the interests of the people, consistently with fair dealing and efficiency, let this be done.

THE REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

Viewed simply as a business transaction, no one can doubt that the security offered guards the Government absolutely against loss under the guarantee, and makes it reasonably sure that the Treasury will never be called on even temporarily to meet a single guaranteed coupon. Add to this the fact, already referred to, that the Government will make a direct and definite pecuniary saving by the completion of the road quite equal annually to the annual amount of the guarantee; add to this the many and great benefits, commercial, political and military, named in the foregoing statement, which are sure to accrue to the Government and people, but which cannot in all cases be measured in dollars and cents, and the reasons in favor of the pending legislation appear to us, if not irresistible, at least such that they ought not to be resisted.

But there is a final, and it seems to us a perfectly conclusive, reason why the proposed measure should be passed, and passed promptly—the fact, namely, that in no other way can the nation, in its organic capacity, so legitimately, so speedily and so cheaply help itself out of the prevailing financial and industrial depression. If, as we firmly believe, the prostrate industries and paralyzed business confidence of the country can thus be *started* on the path to improvement and health—if the numberless idle mills and mines can thus be enabled to resume, and scores of thousands of unemployed and suffering men thus be furnished with work and wages even a twelve-month earlier than would otherwise be the case, then the argument would seem to be closed. Not only are the farmer and the manufacturer, the tradesman and the laborer, the producer and the consumer, alike and deeply interested in such a measure of relief, but the Government itself, by the increased revenues resulting from increased commercial activity and prosperity, will be a chief beneficiary of the proposed legislation.

In behalf of the great and vital interests involved, and with the belief that no one measure would go further toward inducing the abundant and idle capital of the country to employ the abundant and idle labor, thus breathing the breath of life into every branch of business, we bespeak for the pending legislation the candid and favorable consideration which we believe it deserves.

BENJAMIN F. WADE.
B. F. POTTS,
Governor of Montana Territory.
December 9, 1874.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hanging is still quite brisk, but with a falling tendency.

The New York *Tribune's* new building is rapidly approaching completion.

Brooklyn is on the ragged edge of despair because she has no good hotels.

The Washington Dem. Jack. Ass. has changed its name—but not its nature.

All the one-horse defendants in the land are now demanding bills of particulars.

The New York Central Railway is now a four track road from Syracuse to Albany.

Whitelaw Reid was seen on the streets in New York, the other day, dressed in men's clothes.

Louisville has furnished a better market for hogs this season than either Cincinnati, Baltimore or Chicago.

And now Moulton is going to sue the *Tribune* for libel, laying his damages at one hundred thousand dollars.

The busiest bees in the Western States just now are "husking bees," which the farmers in turn have "tu hum."

A flock of sparrows got on a grain car at Boston, one day last week, and rode to Concord, where they have settled.

The "Kentucky Rolling-mills," of Louisville, which temporarily suspended about two weeks ago, have resumed operations.

Orders have been prepared at the Navy Department for the supplementary survey of the Napipi Canal route of Captain Selfridge.

Multitudinous strong-lunged musicians in the chief cities of the Republic are now practicing on the Hawaiian national anthem.

It is intimated that Edwin Booth's troubles have impaired his mind, and that there is danger of his sharing the fate of Hamlet.

Fisk's Grand Opera House has been purchased for $400,000 in the name of H. L. Bateman, London manager. It cost its builder over $800,000.

In nearly every city of importance in the country—except our own—there are movements for the relief of the suffering thousands of the West.

Of the 7,804 children in Indianapolis, 3,827 only are to be found at school, which raises a fear that the city may become permanently Democratic.

The new Congress will contain four clergymen, but that fact does not necessarily indicate that there will be any more moral leaven in the loaf.

There was a wedding in Boston, last week, where the bride fainted upon seeing an old lover of hers looking down from the gallery with ghastly face.

A Vermont ghost has called one Dr. Beard an ass, and the doctor is in the deepest kind of trouble, it being impossible to bring a libel suit against the spirit.

The Romanists have in Baltimore a flourishing order of colored nuns, called the "Oblate Sisters of Providence." It was established so long ago as 1829.

An Oregon sportsman the other day killed forty ducks with a double barreled shot-gun, by discharging the two barrels in quick succession at a flock.

People in Maine are crying out against the wanton destruction of the moose, which threatens its extermination, particularly from the inroads of Canadian Indians.

A prominent New York hotel keeper says this has been a most disastrous year for hotels. At least half a dozen proprietors have failed, and hardly one has made anything.

Noble-hearted Gerrit Smith maintains, at his own expense, at Paterboro, New York, an orphan asylum for indigent children, which has from twenty-five to forty occupants.

The average rate for wheat from Chicago to Buffalo during the past season, it seems, was 3 9-10 cents—lower than the average for any season before since navigation on the lakes began.

Fernando Wood's motto is, "Justice is slow, but sure." That she is slow, is proved by his being where he is; but that she is sure will only be made clear when he gets his deserts.

Dull times are the best for advertisers. What little trade is doing they get; while others are grumbling they pay their way, and, with a newspaper for a life-preserver, swim while those around are sinking.

A decided flop. In his last lecture at Chicago, on Sunday, Bradlaugh, the English agitator, declared that he would not give Great Britain a Republic now if he could; for the people are not prepared for it.

PERSONAL.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, who has been ailing for a long while, is now Ferry well.

The Rev. Dr. Gillespie, of Ann Arbor, has been elected Bishop of the new Western Michigan Protestant Episcopal diocese.

Much excitement has been caused at Lowestoft, England, by the only daughter of the Russian and Danish Vice Consul eloping with a cab driver.

Colonel Leggett, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment—a foreigner by birth, and one of the bravest officers that State sent to the field during the war—died recently, and through the action of the authorities of New London he was saved from a pauper's grave.

A white marble monument has been placed over the grave of William H. Seward, in the Fort Hill Cemetery, at Auburn. The face of the table bears the words: "William H. Seward. Born May 16, 1809. Died October 10, 1872." And the base of the urn bears the inscription which, in his lifetime, he said was the only epitaph he was ambitious to deserve: "He was Faithful."

General P. H. Jones, at the request of General Sherman, has gone to the old battle field of Manassas to verify certain points in the story of the fight. There are conflicting statements as to the time Phil Kearney's brigade appeared upon the scene. General Jones commanded a regiment under Kearney and all his share of the fighting was over at eleven in the forenoon. By the observation of the ground he thinks he may be able to reconcile the statements as to the time when Kearney came up.

Some ludicrous scenes occurred during the earthquake shock in Westchester county, New York, last week. Four young men were engaged in a quiet game of euchre. As the evening wore on euchre had developed into poker, as it sometimes will, and the crisis of the game had just been reach when the rumbling sound approached, stopped right where they were, and the floor lifted beneath their feet. With a simultaneous ejaculation of "The Devil!" the young men flung down their cards, stayed not upon the order of their going, but went at once, taking the window as the shortest cut. One woman, who had been shaken out of her house in South Apuerica, of her feet in Central America, and nearly out of her senses in San Francisco, no sooner felt the quiver than she recognized her old enemy. Flinging down the book she was reading she indignantly exclaimed to her husband, "There! I knew how it would be. These "plagny earthquakes won't let me alone!"

A New Yorker has just invented an attachment to the street car which bottles up the momentum now absorbed by the brake in stopping, and throws it upon the wheel or axle, so as to help in the re-start after a stop.

To Shake, or Not to Shake?

Aye, that is the question. Is it better to quiver from head to foot in the paroxysms of fever and ague, or to banish the atrocious disease by a course of that standard anti-dote remedy, Hostetter's Bitters. There cannot be much doubt as to the response of the malaria-self-poisoned victim to this inquiry. From every locality on this continent whose inhabitants are tormented with the shivering plague comes an increasing demand for the only genuine preventive and eradicant of malaria provided by science. The debilitation of fever and ague districts well know how utterly inadequate to do more than give a brief respite are the so-called remedies of the faculty. Quinine, arsenic, idosmuth—what are these but poisonous palliatives, and worse than useless in the end to produce any beneficial effect whatever, and, if persisted in, wreak irreparable mischief upon the system? Everywhere they are being abandoned by intelligent persons, and that genuine vegetable specific for intermittent and remittent disease, Hostetter's Bitters, substituted in their place.

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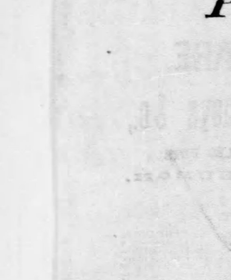

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We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Cavities, of Crushing Very High Degree of Finish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel and Although Cast, Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers o All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh.

ROOFING.
SLATE
ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL
ROOFING.
Roofs Repaired.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
354 PENN AVE.,

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

FIRE BRICK.
SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
Mountain Fire Brick,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 2 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.
PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
B. BAKEWELL, JR., J. P. PEARS, B. E. CAMPBELL,

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company,
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Pa., at par and accrued interest. Proper Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1873, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole issue is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 SIXTH street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE
IN WALL STREET.
Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet explaining the full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on a Margin of Per Cent. Margin. Address
DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court,
NEW YORK.
Postoffice Box 5026. d

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
INCORPORATED 1866.
No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,
Next below the Safe Deposit Company.
HENRY LLOYD.....President.
WM. REA.....Vice President.
TRUSTEES.
Henry Lloyd, C. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, Hiram Sibley,
Edward Gregg, E. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wigdahl, J. W. Hannah,
J. K. Moorhead.
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST,
Secretary and Treasurer.
SIX Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, Jr., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Strous, H. W. Riggs, M. D.,
W. T. Dunn, Thos. Jones, Jr.,
C. Dietrich, Jas. Chalfant,
Danl. Daub, S. Roedelheim.
A. A. Anderson.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
I. W. COOK.....President.
S. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND WITH
Renting of Safes
IN ITS
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
BUILDING AND OFFICE,
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
President.....HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.
Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

N. Holmes & Sons
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Agents for FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, of LONDON.
E. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS.
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission Particular attention given to Investments.
W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD
W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals
For Paving the Sidewalks on Second avenue, between Grant street and Ferry street crossing comprising about 27,000 square yards), will be received at No. 76 Grant street, Pittsburgh, up to
Thursday, December 17th, 1874, at 12 O'clock, Noon.
The Proposals must contain full specifications as to the character of the Pavement bid on.
Bidders must accompany their proposals with Bonds, as required by the city, in the sum of $35,000.
W. J. LEWIS,
J. D. SCULLY,
M. K. MOORHEAD,
PETER CONNELLY,
JNO. H. WILSON,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, December 15, 1874.
Notice to Printers and Binders,
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this office until the 21st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, inclusive, for Printing and Binding One Hundred and Seven (107) Copies One Hundred and Eight (108) school, and One Hundred and Seven (107) Treasurer's Assessment Duplicates.
Samples of the work required can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 15, 1874.

The New York *Bulletin* has been giving a series of well considered articles on the state of the resumption of a specie standard of values, without a contraction of the circulating medium, and without the repeal of the legal tender act. The writer states that the great object to be attained is that payments shall become payable in a currency, the purchasing power of which will be permanently and constantly equal to that of gold, so that values may be measured by the same standard as prevails the world over. Neither the banks nor the public want coin, if they are assured that the currency they hold has the same purchasing power as coin. Once assured of this and the demand for coin ceases, the first effort to resume being successful the movement can be sustained.

The inquiry then arises, whether the volume of legal tenders outstanding is too large, and, if not, then can the Government maintain this volume at par?

The whole amount of legal tenders issued by the Government is $382,000,000, which is used first for the basis of our present banking system, and, second, for the retail operations of trade at large. Of the total amount the banks hold $130,000,000, or one-third the whole issue. This amount is absolutely indispensable to conduct banking operations, and as the deposits of the banks increase, the amount of legal tenders demanded for reserve must be increased also.

That there are no more notes in circulation than the trade operations demand is shown by experience. During periods of depression like the present unusual condition of affairs, and in the usual dull months of the year, bank notes become superabundant. The experience of the years prior to the panic shows that the banks have found it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to keep in their vaults an amount sufficient to comply with the laws governing their reserves, and further, it is notorious that for several years past the West and South have suffered a damaging inconvenience from the supply of currency being inadequate to meet the requirements for the marketing of their crops. Each autumn the drain of legal tenders from the monetary centers of the country has caused a stringency injurious to the borrowing classes in every department of business.

Notwithstanding the *per capita* theory of the amount of currency the country needs, experience has shown that we have not too much.

Such being the conclusion of the *Bulletin* as to the volume of the legal tenders, the question arises whether this amount can be kept at par in gold by the Government, with a gold reserve of $100,000,000? And here arises the very important fact that the resumption of specie payments by the Government and by the banks is a very different thing, a distinction we have never before seen brought into prominence. The writer says:

"In almost every past instance of specie resumption, the debtor resuming payment has been a bank; and it is notorious that never yet has a bank been subjected to a dangerous drain from its note holders. In ordinary cases of resumption of payment, the danger comes almost entirely from *depositors*. That class of creditors have claims for comparatively large amounts; they are located for the most part, within a few minutes of the bank counter; and the bank is liable to a simultaneous demand for payment within a few hours, of two-thirds of its entire liabilities. This is the point of the danger that always attends bank resumptions; but it is very evident that the exposure to demand for payment, and the proportion of cash reserve to meet it, would be small when the obligations subject to payment consist entirely of circulating notes, performing only banking functions. In that case, we have to suppose in lieu of the facilities for making an immediate run, one deposits which exist in connection of bank resumptions, a stupendous common effort on the part of the whole community distributed noteholders, to bring the notes to presentation, and that this demand will be continued over the period of years. When the obligations subject to payment consist entirely of circulating notes, such runs have shown themselves capable of being maintained. We have to suppose, also, an adequate motive for the noteholders demanding payment. In the case of bank resumption, the motive usually exists in the certain degree of doubt as to the solvency of the bank; it is not conceivable, however, how any such misgiving could influence the holders of the notes of the Treasury, backed as the Government is by the whole wealth of the nation."

The only motive which could lead the holders of United States notes to demand gold in exchange would be the fear that the Government would fail in the attempt to resume, and that gold would again be quoted at a premium. To counteract this motive would be the whole moral weight of the banks, whose interest would be in supporting the Treasury in such an important measure. The banks would not demand gold for their own legal tender, for the legal tenders would answer all the purposes of reserve for them, and their every motive would be to decrease the demand for gold on the part of the people. The moral influence of united action of the part of the banks cannot be estimated, in checking the first rising feeling of distrust among the public. It should be remembered that the legal tenders outside of the banks are in constant use, passing hourly from hand to hand, and it is hardly possible to conceive that any great amount of coin could be hoarded by the people, their necessities compelling them to part possession with the coin as rapidly as they now do with currency.

Any unusual demand from the people would therefore soon cease, and business go on as of old. Presuming that the banks would make no effort to have their $130,000,000 of Government notes redeemed, there remains $250,000,000 in the hands of the people to be provided for. As the bulk of these notes are scattered all over our vast territory, time and expense of presenting them to the Treasury in New York would prevent any long continued movement in that direction. The only class that would be able to present important amounts for redemption would be that class of depositors who carried large balances in bank and could check out the legal tenders to present to the Treasury for redemption. Mercantile men would be in no haste to pursue such a course, as their balances are largely made up from discounts, and they are thus at the mercy of the banks. Besides, they are an intelligent set of men, who have the discretion to contribute their influence in favor of such a measure, rather than against it.

In addition to all this, in case of a "run" on the Treasury, a careful calculation shows that taking an average of the denominations of the United States notes, the ordinary facilities of the Treasury at New York, where the notes are payable, would not enable the Government to pay more than $600,000 of notes per day. Considering that this would be only $100,000 in excess of the day's customary receipts, the encouragement to keep up a "run" would not be very flattering, and the specie part of the gold reserve remaining comparatively unaffected by these operations, would weary the speculators and strengthen the public confidence so as to prevent demands being made for specie.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 15, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½		122½	122¾		
5-20's, 1865	114		114	114¼		
5-20's, 1864	114		114	114¾		
5-20's, 1865, new	116¾		116¾	117		
5-20's, 1867, reg	116¾		116¾	116¾		
5-20's, 1867, coup	117		117	117		
5-20's, 1868	120		120	120¼		
10-40's, coupons	114¾		114¾	114¾		
10-40's, reg	114¾		114¾	114¾		
New 6 per cents	112¾		112¾	113		
Western Union Tel	82½	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	83¼
Quicksilver	37	37¼				
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Panama	116½					
Adams Express	115¾					
Wells-Fargo Express	81					
American Express	62					
United States Express	58					
New York Central	101½		100¾		101¼	101¾
Erie	27	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¾
Michigan Central	87¼		87¼	87¼	87½	87½
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾		80¾	80¾	80
Illinois Central	97¼					
Cleveland & Pitts	88					
Chicago & North'w'n	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	61½					
Rock Island	101¾	101¾				101
St. Paul, common	38	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do preferred		60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Wabash, common	29¼	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	30¼
Fort Wayne	95½					
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific			35	35		35½
Sterling exchange		120				
Hannibal & St. Jos	27					25½
C., C. & I	9	9¼				9
Tennessee, old	75		73	73	9	
Tennessee, new	74		74	74		
South Carolina, Apr	74		74	74		
South Carolina, July	74		74	74		
Missouri 6's	97¾		97	97		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	103¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	103¾	
Reading	55	55
United C.'s of New Jersey	120½	
Oil Creek, sales	59	
Lehigh Valley	62	62¾
Allegheny Valley	91	91½
Lehigh Navigation	46	46¼
Empire Transportation	55	56
Pitts. Cin. & St. Louis, m. b	74½	75
Gold		111¾

TOLEDO MARKET.

TOLEDO, December 15.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and declined No. 2 white Wabash held at $1 06; No. 1 red held at $1 11; No. 2 at 98. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 71¾@72c; white 72c; no grade 70¾c. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced; white 69½@69¾c. Clover seed $5 60.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 15, 1874.

The near vicinity of the holidays does not seem to exert any marked influence toward the revival of trade. In some lines of seasonable merchandise, on a small average trade has been done, but it is not upby any means to what would have been expected in years past. There is some expectation of an increase of trade from this time until the close of the year, when it is thought business will become dull for a few weeks while the work of settlement and invoicing is going on.

Trade to-day was not much below the average for some days past, and showed no noticeable features different from those of the past ten days. Prices generally are quotably unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,234	Apples, bbls	174
Grain, sks	1,549	Wheat, sks	2,357
Barley, sks	2,840	Rye, sks	170
Oats, sks	3,400	Butter, pkgs	1,011
Bacon lbs	180	Hay, bales	495

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The receipts noted to-day were quite liberal, ingregating a little over 20,000 bush. Transactions at the Corn and Produce Exchange were moderately active, a fair amount of grain changing hands at about previous prices. Wheat is steady and unchanged as follows: choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat $1 35@1 38 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio ditto $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania amber $1 15@1 18. Corn is steady at 77@78c ₱ bushel for white; high-mixed and yellow; low-mixed 75@76c; ear corn for prime yellow. Oats are firm at 65@66c ₱ bushel for white; 62@64c for mixed. Rye is firm and advanced to $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do do $6 50; No. 1 red wheat flour $6 in sacks and $6 50 in barrels, ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@8 25; Wisconsin do $5 50@6 00; spring do $5 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 00; self-raising flour in 25 packages, $5 25 ₱ doz packages; corn meal, old $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oat meal $7 75@8 00. Receipts this week were large, being 12,200 barrels.

HAY—The market is quiet but steady. We quote: prime timothy, on track, at $22 50@24 50 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $27 00@28 00. No. 1 clover hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 40 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 30@1 65 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Roasted Coffees.

Rio, in papers	26 c	Strictly ch'e N O	30c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Prime	25c
Java	37 c	Good	20c
Sugars.			
Standard A	10¼c	Ex. white drips	7½c
Standard B	10¼c	Sugar drips	6½c
Standard extra C	10¼c	Lower grades	4@5½c
Standard hards	11¼c	*Raisins.*	
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Layers, ₱ lb	$2 40
American extra C	9¾c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11½c
New Orleans	9¾@10c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Prunes	6½@7½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Common	5½c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Silver gloss	6½c
Japan	55c@1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	50c@1 25	*Soda.*	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 10 ₱ kgs	6c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Bi-carb, ₱ ₱ papers	8c
Rice.		*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	19c
Patna	7½@8 c	Stearine	13c
Rangoon	7½c		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1874.

There is no change in the market for crude to-day. There is little doing in this line, and prices are steady at former quotations. In refined, we note a weak feeling, and a decline of 1 cent to 2c in the New York market, while the reported quotations for Philadelphia delivery are firm and unchanged. The market here was a little dull and depressed, but quotably unchanged.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 6@6¼c; at river 5@6c; Union at wells 5½c; immediate shipment at river 5¾c. Sales as follows are reported from the country:

1,000 bbls, United, at river	90 c		
2,300 bbls, United, at wells	60 c		
1,000 bbls, United, at river	60 c		
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	55 c		

REFINED.

The refined market was somewhat affected by the decline in the New York market, but there was no quotable change. We quote at 20@20½c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 11½@11¾c for spot.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is at 11¼@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged at $1 30@1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, December 15.—The *Courier* says: There was little doing in the market to-day and prices remain unchanged. Sales:

1,000 bbls, pipper road, spot	81¼c		
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	80 c		
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	80 c		
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	80½c		
1,800 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	61¼c		
2,200 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	60 c		
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, river delivery	60 c		
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells	55 c		

NEW YORK, December 15.—Crude is dull; shippers business is very light, with rather more freight room offering. There was something quite large in the market to-day above buyers' limits. Of crude in bulk the sales were 500 bbls at 5¾c, and 1,000 bbls on private terms; refined is quoted at 11½@11¾c; 1,000 bbls asked; cases 16½@16¾c for shipment; naphtha at 10¼@10½c for city; same 1,000 cases for New York delivery on private terms. For Philadelphia delivery the market is dull and nominal at an refiners' quoted at 11c.

PARKERS, December 15.—United 600 bbl; shipment not bid, with nothing doing.

EVANSVILLE, December 15.—Market dull with nothing doing nominally 30@31½c.

OIL CITY, December 15.—Market nominal at 80c.

ROUSEVILLE, December 15.—Market quiet and dull at 55c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 15.—Market quiet with nothing doing; quoted at 75c.

TIDIOUTE, December 15.—Market unchanged at 80c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—Market quiet and firm; S. W. 11½@11¾c; crude in bulk 5½c; in barrels 8¼c; cases 10¼c; sales and futures none.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Petrolia O W	461
Greer & Campbell	Petrolia O W	461
D. Fisher	Petrolia O W	488
D. Fisher	Sistersen O W	103
Lockhart & F.	Brilliant O W	682
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	315
Greer & Campbell	Argonia O W	50
Robinson	Freedom O W	222
Robinson	Eureka O W	74
Total		3,305

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 15, 1874.

REMARKS—The run of stock thus far has been much lighter than usual and of a better quality than that of preceding weeks.

The cool weather has had a good effect upon the hog market, and but for the prices demanded there would be a heavy demand on the part of our local provision dealers. But so long as present prices rule they cannot see where their profits are to come from.

Good cattle and prime sheep were in fair demand at last week's prices, whist common and inferior were dull sale at any price.

Cows and calves were in full supply and brought fair prices, the rates being altogether governed by their age, condition and qualities as milkers.

There were not so many Eastern buyers present as usual but is by likely they will be in full force in the morning, when prices will be established, and matters move along more briskly.

Prices do not vary materially from those of last week. They are, however, very firm and may go up a fraction ere the close of the week.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 02@1 08¾. Corn firmer at 60¼@60c. Oats firm at 56@56c. Rye better at $1 05@1 08. Barley dull at $1 37½. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork dull at $19 50. Bulkmeats lower at 9½@9¾c. Lard lower at 12¾@13½c. Hogs dull and lower; packers out of market; few sales at $3 50@3 70. Cattle steady, with a fair demand; prime to extra steers $5 12½@5 25; medium to good $3 60@4 40; native cows and heifers $1 75@2 50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 56c. Oats steady; white 40@42c; mixed 37@39c. Rye dull and lower at 96c@$1 00. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $21 00. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12@12½c. Hams unchanged. Lard 14@14½c. Western butter firm; choice packing 25@26c; no rolls 32@34c. Petroleum dull and nominal; refined 11½@11¾c; crude 5½c. Rosin steady at $2 20@2 25. Turpentine firm at 34½@35c. Eggs firm at 26@

CITY MATTERS.

An Apology.

It is not often we are called upon to ask indulgence of or make apologies to our readers, but must do so this morning. Owing to the disabling of the steam apparatus in our press-room, we were compelled to print this morning edition of the COMMERCIAL on the press of our neighbors of the *Evening Telegraph*; and if any short-comings are observed in our columns, they may be attributed to the haste incident to the entire changing of the "forms." Our thanks are due to Mr. THOMAS MACCONNELL, Business Manager of the *Evening Telegraph* for timely aid. We hope to have everything in proper trim by this morning.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 15, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.53	29	83	N.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	30.52	38	67	S.W.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.48	24	61	S. E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.50 Highest thermom....29
Mean thermom.... 24 Lowest thermom.....19

Slight Fire.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was struck from box 13, corner of Market street and Third avenue. It was caused by the discovery of flames in the second floor of Singerly's printing office, No. 73 Third avenue. The firemen promptly responded, and the fire was soon put out—or was supposed to have been. Half an hour afterward, however, a second alarm was given. The flames were again discerned in a partition. The damage was inconsiderable. The flames caught from the pipe attached to a stove on the first floor, in the lithographing room.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

John Fletcher and Clifford Smith were examined before Deputy Mayor Salisbury, of the South Side, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault and battery and attempted highway robbery, preferred by Anton Franz, who alleges that the accused assaulted him with slung-shots and attempted to rob him. They were committed to jail for trial. Another charge of a similar nature was lodged against these two worthies by Abraham Winters, the watchman at McKee's glass works, who alleges that they assaulted him with a club on Saturday night and demanded his money.

Charge Against a Coal Dealer.

At the instance of Capt. Jas. Nixon, officer Wilmot has preferred a charge before the Acting Mayor against Jas. L. Lytle, of Hazlewood, for selling coal without complying with the law by having the same weighed. It is alleged that the defendant delivered coal to Mr. Nixon which did not hold out in weight represented upon the tickets given. One load given as eighty-five bushels showed by actual weight to contain but seventy-two, and eleven loads, all marked as eighty-five bushels were delivered. At a hearing had yesterday, Mr. Lytle showed that he had petitioned Councils to establish scales at Hazlewood, but they had neglected or refused to do so. The defendant claimed that he could not be expected to go to the nearest scales, a mile distant, and the case was dismissed. Capt. Nixon promises to bring the matter before Court.

The Case of Mr. Hudson Henry.

The fact that Mr. Hudson Henry, late cashier of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city, has been found behind in his accounts some $3,000, has been given to our readers. It is due to him to say, however, that his friends, who are familiar with all the circumstances surrounding the case, have no hesitation in acquitting him of any intentional wrong. The fact is not denied that there has been neglect in settling up promptly, but no one who knows Mr. Henry believes him guilty of any criminal act. The company had implicit confidence in him; and he, in turn, seems to have relied too much upon their indulgence. In this way, through a long period of time, the large deficit mentioned has accumulated. He will be able to make it out of his own means; every dollar due the company—the whole amount having been already amply secured. As he has always borne an unblemished reputation for uprightness and integrity, it is but just and natural that his friends should acquit him of any criminal intent, and ask, in his behalf, that the public, in judging the case, should exercise that charity which is due to a man who has lived a blameless life in the community.

Probably Fatal Affray.

A ball, Monday night, at the tavern of Christ. Eisenflardt, on Mount Washington, was the scene of a drunken brawl, in which a man named Miller was stabbed in the groin and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. Three men named Suter—Jacob, Frederick and Adam—and Charles and Michael Rosefelt, have been arrested and confined in the Fortieth ward lock-up as participants in the affray, and they will be held to await the result of Miller's injuries. George Walters yesterday made information charging Adam and Fred. Suter with aggravated assault and battery, alleging that they beat him with clubs. In the case of Miller, it was stated by the physicians that his wound was fatal, and Deputy Mayor Barker at once visited his bedside and took his dying deposition, in which he stated that the wound was inflicted by one of the parties named above.

The condition of Miller last evening was reported by physicians to be critical, but as unchanged. A hearing in the case of his alleged assailants was had last evening, before Deputy Mayor Barker, when the Suter brothers were placed under $500 bail each to appear at court. Fred Suter were committed to jail for a further hearing, the former in default of $50,000 and the latter $5,000 bail. The two Rosefelts furnished $3,000 bail each, and were released.

The Assistant City Engineers.

The Common Council having concurred in the ordinance reducing the compensation of employees in the Engineer's Department, it will become a law on receiving the approval of the Mayor. No serious objection was made to the measure, in either branch, except in one particular—that the salary of the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Survey and Construction Department, respectively, are too low to command first rate men. These positions are both important, and are filled by competent men; but they cannot expect to remain long in the service of the city at the reduced salary, $1,800 per annum. We understand that no city in the country, of equal size, offers such pay for experienced and skillful engineers, to whom such important duties are entrusted. In addition to cutting down the salary, Councils refuse to make any provision for "compensation;" that is, for money spent in traveling from point to point within the city limits. To the officer in charge of surveys, who has to make long journeys to the rural wards, by rail, by street car, and other means, this is no small aggregate in a year, yet the sum will have to be paid out of his own pocket, unless the ordinance is amended. If he had a liberal salary he could stand this shave, but in this case the "whittling down" process has been carried too far. An effort was made in both Councils, to have the salaries of these two officers fixed at $2,000 or $2,200, but it was unsuccessful. The failure was, perhaps, mainly owing to unwillingness to delay the passage of the measure, and not because a majority of Councils believe the compensation just, so far as these two positions are concerned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, December 15, 1874:

PITTSBURGH.

Fourteenth ward—People's Savings Bank to Wm. M. Lappley, December 7, 1874; quit claim. 6 3/4 on Fifmore street..... Nominal.

Sixteenth ward—Geo. W. Rankin to John McManus, March 4, 1874; lot 20x127 feet, Thirty-eighth street..... $5,000 00

Fourteenth ward—Robert Adams to John Nicholson, March 28, 1874; lot 20x120 feet, Forbes street..... Nominal.

Ninth ward—H. Mcausland and Wm. Marker Rush, December 12, 1874; perpetual lease, 17x100 feet land, Liberty street, with Rush House, annual rental of $1,100 and..... 20,000 00

Twenty-seventh ward—Jno. Sept. 9, for to Anna C. Evert, September 9, 1874; 7 lots, Bingham street, Birmingham, and lot in Lower St. Clair township..... 40,000 00

Twenty-eighth ward—Jno. C. Steven, exr. to Maria Koogler, August 6th, 1874; lot 20x80 feet, Carson street..... 7,000 00

Fourteenth ward—John Nicholson to Rebecca Adams; lot 20x120 feet on Forbes street..... Nominal.

Twenty-first ward—Sarah Oates to Eleanor Moseley, August 6, 1873; lot 12x151 feet, Meldon street..... 800 00

ALLEGHENY.

Tenth ward—John H. Kountz to H. B. Herron, December 5, 1874; 12 acres land, 1 acre in Res.; reserve to Philip Herron to John H. Kountz, December 8, 1874; same land..... Nominal.

ROUGHS.

Chartiers—Samuel Moore to George Cox, July 25, 1873; lot 19x300 feet, Railroad avenue..... 150 00

TOWNSHIPS.

Wilkins—Carnegie, McCandless & Co. to the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, October 31, 1874; 105 and 3513-1000 acres..... $31,250 43

Kilbuck—W. G. Dresbach to Wm. Haslett, December 2, 1874; four acres land..... 10,800 00

Indiana—Jerome Rann to Frederick Evert, December 3, 1874; 30 acres, 2 roods and 20 perches land..... 6,000 00

Patton—A. Gouldstone to Christian Tenogener, October 1, 1874; lot 50x100 feet..... 3,000 00

South Fayette—Jacob H. Miller to Barney Coyle, December 14, 1874; lot 99x66 feet, First avenue..... 300 00

Wilkins—New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company to Joseph H. Fearnot, June 26, 1874; two lots, section "C," company's plan..... 643 48

Baldwin—Castle Shannon Railroad Company to Wm. Spratt, June 8, 1872; lot 66x132 feet, Briggs street..... 300 00

TEMPERANCE.

Address of the Committee of the Pittsburgh Diocesan Total Abstinence Union.

The following address has been prepared by a committee of the Diocesan Total Abstinence Union of this city:

At a meeting of the Diocesan Total Abstinence Union, held in the Cathedral on Sunday evening, November 29th, we were appointed a committee charged with the duty of issuing an address to the friends of total abstinence throughout the diocese of Pittsburgh, setting forth its necessities and advantages. We are fully convinced that there is not at this time any cause which appeals more urgently to all those who have at heart the good and well being of mankind than that of temperance—whether we regard it with respect to its influence upon the individual, the family, the State or the nation. Intemperance in intoxicating drinks has spread for the past few years with a rapidity which threatens to overwhelm the whole social fabric in one common ruin. So apparent had this become to those who hold and exercise amongst us the functions of the holy ministry that a special attention was directed, on their part, to an extirpation of this baleful vice; and as those who would successfully combat with this evil it is needful that they themselves should abstain, hence the organization throughout the country of the various total abstinence societies, numbering tens of thousands of people, many of whom have been delivered from the vilest thraldom known to our race.

To more fully perfect these organized societies, enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and in order to encourage and institute others where there are none in existence, the Diocesan Union has been formed. Under the lead and direction of the chief head of the church in this diocese, Right. Rev. Bishop Domenec, we are constrained to believe that our efforts will ultimate in the greatest amount of good which can be accomplished by any system or organization now in operation.

It is but reasonable to believe that those whose mission it is to teach and guard the sacred deposit of faith that has come down to us through eighteen centuries, and tracing back an unbroken line of succession from the apostles of our Divine Lord himself, would be the proper authorities to advise and direct this, as well as any other movement which has for its object our spiritual advancement.

It is well known to all of us that to the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church is due the first impulse, and consequent benefits which have resulted from this total abstinance movement, which, it may not be amiss to infer, bears the impress of the finger of God; and with His continued blessing, must produce effects whose influence will be felt in every condition of society, and reaching even beyond the sphere of our earthly existence.

No language of ours can portray in words of sufficient vigor the dreadful evils which follow in the wake of this baleful vice. No place is secure from its fearful ravages; no household be exempt from its soul-destroying contamination. It has laid its heavy hand alike upon the young and the old, the rich and the poor, so that there is not, to-day, in all our land, an evil more dreadful in its consequences, and more deeply calculated to develop and foster the seeds of crime and produce a crop of such unheard of wretchedness and misery.

Need we seek around us for proofs to sustain us in the foregoing remarks? No. They are clear to the mind of any one who will cast even a glance in any direction where this soul-destroying influence is known to prevail. We know well enough that the cure of this evil of intemperance begins with the individual, man, but there is a power and force in a combination of men which would laugh at individual and uncombined exertions. Let us then unite and extend our arms until we embrace within our limits all those whose desires are such that they would be rescued from an evil of such fearful magnitude. Let us look and pray that God, in His infinite mercy, may bless us with those powers, and confer upon us those attributes adequate to the work which we have undertaken to accomplish. Let us be imbued with those virtues of charity and concord, harmony and good will toward one another, without which the most strenuous exertions are unavailing. Let us eschew with jealous care all attempts that would seek only personal advancement and aggrandisement, or any movement tending to convert into a political purpose those organizations which have been formed to deliver our people from a bondage which was hurriedly dragging body and soul down to infamy and eternal ruin! Our purpose is a noble one, and the exertions should be measured by the high and holy end we have essayed to accomplish. To those who already belong to our temperance army no word need be said to convince them of its benefit. More than fifty thousand are at this day enrolled upon our lists in Pennsylvania alone, and these all know from a happy experience its great advantages, and many of them know too the degrading depths of misery into which it is sure to lead.

It is hardly necessary that anything should be said to individual persons in reference to the evil consequences of strong drink. To those who have indulged intemperately all its bad results are a matter of experience. Men know well its enfeebling influence upon the will; it loses its vigor and command of the man, and he is like a dismantled ship, with torn canvas and rotten helm, at the mercy of the tempest, with nothing left to guide and direct him.

The human body when saturated with strong drink is unfit for the duties which God has destined for it; it is continually being acted on by a solvent which is eating away its life powers, destroying its activity, its elasticity and its vigor. The momentary impulse which it has imparted soon leaves it, to sink into a darker and lower depth of degradation than that from which it was aroused, until nature at last will no longer respond to that which was supposed to be a remedy, but sinks away beneath the very machinery of life has been destroyed. There are those who have been delivered from this vice, who would rather die than return to it; they regard themselves as dead men rescued from a living death; they know the struggles which it cost to break the toils by which they were surrounded, and the anguish of spirit through which they passed ere they delivered, and which nothing could dispel, but that grace and mercy and love which the God of nature bears for His children.

There are others who by habit have been enslaved by drink, who would gladly shake it off, but it is hard—every evil habit is hard to break; and the longer it lasts the more difficult it becomes. Make the effort. The sooner the better. It will be easier now than a week or a year hence, and if ever you intend to shake it off, begin at once, and trust to God for the result!

"Refrain To-night!" and that shall lend a kind of easiness to the next abstinence, the next more easy. For use can almost change nature. The strength of habit will curb the devil or drive him out with wondrous potency."

There are those who have never accustomed themselves to drink. These are safe so long as they keep the resolution not to do so. And whilst it might be said there is no need for them to unite with our organization, there are reasons why they should do so: their example would deter others from drinking; it would support the weak, fortify the strong and confirm the wavering.

We have many of this class of persons amongst us already. They have joined us at a sacrifice, it is true, but who can tell but there is some adequate reward in store which will more than compensate them for the sacrifice they have made?

Let us then go on with our Diocesan Union; let us be compact and really united for a good and a holy purpose; let us be banded together as brothers in a common cause; let us cultivate the virtues of charity, concord and peace; cumulating one another in the good we have at heart, and rallying around our beloved Bishop and pastors as those whom God has appointed over us, and for our sacrifices and fidelity to them we commensurate with that self-sacrificing devotion which they have ever manifested to us.

GEO. H. KEYSER,
N. FITZGERALD, } Committee.
T. F. NOLAN.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICIALS

How They May Be Heard and Determined.

When the charges of malfeasance in office were made in the Select Council, on Monday, against a Street Commissioner, quite a discussion took place as to the manner of procedure. Mr. Braun read from the rules of the Councils, but no member thought of referring to the Wallace bill, so frequently quoted. We direct attention to the last paragraph of section 4 of the act mentioned, which reads: "The Mayors of cities of the second and third class shall examine into the conduct of all city officers, examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints made against any of them, and cause all their violations or neglect of duty to be promptly punished, or reported to the proper tribunal for correction, and for the purposes aforesaid he is hereby empowered to issue subpœnas and compulsory process for the production of such persons and such books and papers as he may deem necessary."

The Police Department.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening when a number of appointments were considered. All were confirmed except two. One of these appointees was absent and the other was objected to on the grounds that the man was intemperate.

Samuel Lusk, who died seven days by reason of injuries received while on duty, was allowed pay.

The ordinance fixing the salary of the City Physician at $800 was affirmatively recommended.

On motion of Mr. Braun, a resolution was adopted instructing the chairman to request the Committee on City Property to purchase a suitable lot in the Thirty-seventh ward for a station house.

On motion of Mr. Knewland the Mayor was requested to instruct "corner" men to wear their belts, shields and numbers.

Adjourned.

COAL EXCHANGE MEETING

Protest Against the Erection of Point Bridge—Monongahela River Obstructions—Ohio River Improvement.

The Coal Exchange met yesterday morning, at the rooms of the association on Water street. Hon. Joseph Walton presided.

PROTEST AGAINST THE POINT BRIDGE.

Captain R. C. Gray presented the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Board of Directors of the projected bridge, extending from the Point to the south side of the Monongahela river, which was accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange protest against the erection of a bridge across the river at the Point that will, in any way, interfere with the free navigation of the river, and that, in their opinion, any bridge having a less elevation than eighty feet from low water line on either side of the river, will be a serious obstruction; that they will oppose the construction of a bridge on any other plan unless the same be located and authorized by the Government engineers.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

OBSTRUCTION AT CINCINNATI.

A communication from C. N. Wooley and others, of Cincinnati, reporting the action of the Chamber of Commerce against the obstruction of the channel of the Ohio river at Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati, by the Water Works extension, was read. The communication set forth that a resolution had been adopted requesting their representative in Congress to take such measures as would prevent the encroachments now being made on the channel of the river.

Captain Bailey offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange fully endorse the action of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in relation to the obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio river at that point, known as the Water Works Extension, and that our representatives in Congress be requested to aid in supporting the measure, and also to include the harbor of the city of Pittsburgh, where similar obstructions are being placed.

The resolution was adopted, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph Walton and Simpson Horner was appointed to forward the same to Gen. Negley, at Washington.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE MONONGAHELA.

The committee had been instructed to secure legal advice relative to the obstructions being placed in the Monongahela river, between the Point and Lock No. 1, reported an opinion from Col. Thos M. Bayne, in which it was stated that all parties found placing rubbish or debris of any kind in the river, outside of the pier and shore lines, were liable to prosecution. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Captain N. J. Bigley and Messrs. Bailey, Stone, Darnell and Lyon, with instructions to confer with the Wharf Committee to ascertain if something could not be done to remove the nuisance.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

A letter from Hon. F. R. Brunot, who is now in Washington, was read, in which attention was called to the fact that the Ohio River Improvement Commission, of which Gen. J. K. Moorhead is a member, would hold a session at Washington on the 16th inst. The object of the meeting was to take some action to insure the passage of the bill authorizing the adoption of plans for the improvement of the river which had been prepared by General Humphries, and also appropriating $3,000,000 for the purpose. He urged that an individual, and a delegation of the Exchange being present to give their aid and influence towards securing the passage of the bill, and likewise stated that a committee had been appointed from Cincinnati. A committee will be appointed, and will leave this evening.

Adjourned.

To the Citizens of Western Pennsylvania.

The time has come when the people of Western Pennsylvania should do their part toward preparations for the celebration of the first Centennial anniversary of our National Independence, which is to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876, and to continue through a period of six months.

Congress, recognizing and responding to the patriotic wishes of the people, provided by acts of March 3d, 1871, and June 1st, 1872, respectively, that in the year 1876, the Centennial anniversary of the United States of America shall be celebrated at Philadelphia by an international and universal exhibition of the grandest and most comprehensive character.

In order to secure the money necessary for the expenses of this exhibition and celebration, Congress incorporated the Centennial Board of Finance as auxiliary to the Centennial Commission, and provided for the issue of stock to the amount of $10,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares of $10 each, an amount which, if assessed upon the property of the people, would not require more than twenty-five cents from each person.

In order that it may be within the means of every person in the country, man or woman or child, to contribute in aid of this grand project, commemorative medals have been struck off at the United States Mint, and are sold at one, two, five and five dollars, and the name of each purchaser is placed on record in a book kept for that purpose, showing that they have assisted in rendering national exhibition and celebration. These medals are in bronze, silver and gold, and will be highly prized in after years, and the purchaser of even a dollar medal can proudly point to the fact that he has assisted in our great national anniversary.

An undertaking so patriotic in its conception, so national in its proportions and so useful in its results, commends itself to the hearty sympathy and support of an intelligent people. Patriotism, as well as an appreciation of the benefits to be derived from well organized exhibitions, should impel all citizens to lend a helping hand.

The benefits to be derived from a successful international exhibition are manifold; by the commingling of people from all sections of our own country; by bringing together the people of different nationalities; by bringing into juxtaposition, for ready examination, products illustrative of the skill and ingenuity of our own and foreign countries in manufactures, agriculture, art, science and civilization.

It was to be expected that the proposition to hold the grand exhibition in Philadelphia would meet with opposition from the cities and citizens of other States. Whatever feeling of this sort once existed has been happily subdued. Through the patriotic labors of the Centennial Commission, nobly aided by the newspaper press, the country at large is about convinced that the enterprise is not local in its character, but national, and that questions of of local interest are insignificant when compared with the consideration of international reputation, honor and profit involved in the successful prosecution of a work which is not only of moment to our own land, but also to the whole world.

We feel entirely justified in saying to you that the great celebration and international exhibition is an assured success.

The buildings for the purpose covering more than forty acres of space, are in process of erection, and preparations are making in all parts of our country, to exhibit the choicest of the nation's work of art, manufactures, and of the products of the soil and the mine. It is not only clear then that these grand ceremonies will come off at Philadelphia next year, but that magnificence was declared, but it is certain, also, that they will be witnessed by the representatives of very many foreign nations, for the Governments of the following named countries have already signified their intention to be represented and take part in the great International Exhibition, to wit:

Canada, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Spain, China, Egypt, Switzerland, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Argentine Confederation, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Sandwich Islands, Columbia, Liberia and Hayti, and although England, Italy, Austria, Persia and Australia, have as yet adopted no official measures on the subject, we learn that the correspondence from these countries with the Director General of the Exhibition, Mr. Goshorn, indicates that each intends to take a part in the ceremonies. Surely there is enough in this imposing outlook to signify enough in the pressing need there is for ample preparations.

We close with the remark that the general agent for this district, Mr. C. B. Brown, Esq., or his special agents will call on you within a brief period to solicit subscriptions to Centennial stock, and we beseech for for him, or them, a respectful hearing, and for the cause represented material aid according to the pecuniary ability of each.

Respectfully,
C. W. BUTLER, BACHELOR.
JAS. P. BARR.
ORMSBY PHILLIPS.
JOSIAH KING.
JOSEPH WALTON.
JAS. H. HOPKINS.
JOS. G. SIEBENECK.
R. M. SNODGRASS.
T. M. BRUSH.
Centennial Committee for Allegheny county.
PITTSBURGH, December 7.

THE INDIAN WOMAN'S CLAIM.

Additional Testimony as to the Marriage of William Mowry to Old Perot's Daughter.

The case of Meister, assignee of the reputed wife of the late William Mowry, against Bissell and others, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge McKennan.

The following additional witnesses were called by the plaintiff's counsel, in corroboration of the marriage: Joseph P. Marsack, William Le Roy (an Indian), John Fisher, Martha Rodd and Louis Trombly. The testimony of these witnesses was merely cumulative, as to the fact of marriage, and did not differ materially from that already published on that point.

The examination of witnesses will be resumed this morning.

THE MISSING PITTSBURGHER.

Letter From New Hampshire—Lost In the White Mountains.

We have already reported the fact that Henry Hunter, son of our fellow townsman Wm. B. Hunter, Esq., of the First ward, has been missing since September 3d, last. A letter of that date was received from him, written at the Willey House, situated at the foot of the White Mountains, New Hampshire. Since that time nothing has been heard from him, and from the following letter received from Esquire Hunter yesterday the family is led to the distressing belief that the boy perished in the mountains. Here is a copy of the letter Mr. Hunter:

SUMMIT, MT. WASHINGTON, } NEW HAMPSHIRE, December 9, 1874. }

Yours received in regard to the loss of your son, September 3, 1874, the day he intended to start for this place, was a very bad day, as rain commenced about 3 P. M.; it was hazy till 2 P. M., clouds covering the summit soon after; it was a very heavy rain, .34 inch (by the records in our office), and the prolonged rain was that the rain extended in the direction he would come. The wind (his worst enemy) blew a perfect gale in the morning, increasing to storm and hurricane velocity in the afternoon. At 8 A. M. it was 48 miles an hour, and at 12, 65 miles, and between 2 and 5 P. M., 70 to 76 miles. There is but one path, which Crawford bridle path, to come up here by, except the carriage road, and turnpike then up via railway. The Crawford path is nine miles long, over mountains, mostly. First up Mount Clinton (6200 feet above sea level), then through a dense forest, passing over Mt. Pleasant (4800 feet), continuing over Mounts Franklin and Monroe, passes close to a very dangerous chasm called "Oakes Gulf" on the right. On the left is the "Ammonoosuc Valley," but not quite as dangerous. There are two or three places beside where a man could leave the path, and if he was alone it would be very difficult for him to find it again. I know from experience, as I lost it twice, although I had been here over a year. Had I been alone I never would have found the way. It is very probable your son became bewildered, and the wind being so severe, he left the path and went down in the valley either on the right (Washington valley) or the left (Ammonoosse), where, if he became tired, he would fall asleep. The temperature on the summit at 11.22 P. M. was twenty-nine degrees, so it was very near freezing down in the woods. He could not have been in the path, as there were several parties up after that date from the "Crawford House."

Very respectfully yours,
FRED. D. ROSHER,
Assistant Observer, Mt. Washington.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

E. P. Jones, Trustee, &c., creditor, against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtor. It appearing that all the orders of the Court, relating to this matter, had been fully carried out, the resolution of composition, passed and adopted at a meeting of the creditors called for that purpose, ordered to be recorded, the statement of the assets and debts of said debtor to be filed, and these proceedings to stand confirmed, and to be binding upon all of the creditors of the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

In the cases in bankruptcy against "The Titusville Savings Bank" and "The Citizens Bank," the answers of certain debtors opposing the said bankruptcy, and requiring the allegations of bankruptcy contained in the said petitions, and demanding that the same be inquired into by a jury, were referred to Register Harper to examine into the sufficiency of the same, and to inquire what effect a decree of adjudication in bankruptcy would have, and make report to the court.

Ziegler, Barker & Co., bankrupts, Armstrong county. An argument was had on the rule on the assignee, Thomas Shrecengost, county, the assignee in bankruptcy, and the purchaser at Sheriff's sale to show cause why the injunction granted in August, 1873, should not be dissolved. Messrs. Hunter and Tourney appearing for and Mr. Laird against the rule, after which the rule was discharged and the motion to dissolve the injunction refused.

Butler, Broome & Clapp, creditors, vs. Isaac Michalisky, debtor, St. Petersburg, Clarion county. Petition in bankruptcy filed. Amount claimed, $1,771 67. Act of bankruptcy, confession of judgment. The usual order issued.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Williams vs. the Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. This was an action for damage for the loss of a horse, wagon and harness, which were run over on a train in the possession of the defendant company at East Birmingham. The allegations were that the accident was caused by the carelessness of the railroad employees. Tried before Judge Kirkpatrick. Jury out.

Robert Long and Chas. S. Fetterman, assignee of Jos. N. McKinney, a bankrupt, by case of said assignee vs. James T. Wood, Chas. A. Wood and B. B. Reed, in their own right, and as trustee of the estate of Jane Friend, Elizabeth R. Sterling, Emma H. Reath, Alba L. Wood and Hannah Wood. On trial before Judge White. This is an action on a covenant, and about $80,000 are claimed by the plaintiffs.

In the case of L. H. Duncan vs. Isaac Morley, an action on a book account, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $200.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The Boatmen's Fire and Mutual Insurance Company vs. C. L. Brennan, James Colbus, William H. Gordon and John L. Floyd, owners of the steamboat Juniata. This was an action of assumpsit, 82, with interest from February 11th, 1874, upon the balance of the amount, with interest, of two promissory notes. Jury out.

In the case of Jacob Dyson, Jr., & Co. vs. J. H. Jones, a verdict for the plaintiff was returned in the sum of $1,506 87.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Kelly & Co., O'Reilly, the petition of assignee was presented, and the court appointed Wm Cody and John Guipner, appraisers.

Chas. Wm. Von Essen vs. Marie Evert; a feigned issue to determine the ownership of property levied on by the Sheriff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Fred. Gwinner, for use of C. Howard, vs. the city of Allegheny; an action for work and labor done. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John B. Jones, indicted for larceny by bailee, larceny and embezzlement, on oath of Samuel Herman and Ewen Rambo, was found not guilty.

Robert Ott, indicted on oath of Thomas Dillon for larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty.

George Grist, on oath of A. H. Smith, indicted on oath of Joseph Tenning for selling liquor without a license, and on Sunday, plead *nolo contendere*.

Wm. Glassover, indicted for larceny on oath of W. H. Watson, was found not guilty.

S. G. Barnes, indicted for false pretenses on oath of J. C. Bruff. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

John Weisch, indicted on oath of Austin Risch for rape, was found guilty.

George Hagley, indicted on oath of James Lemon for selling liquors without a license, plead *nolo contendere*. The same defendant also plead guilty to *contendere* to the charge of selling on Sunday, preferred on oath of Isaac Johns.

DISTRESSING.

A Mother Seeking A "Lost" Daughter.

Acting Mayor McMasters yesterday received the letter published below, and officer Cupples was detailed to inquire into the matter. He found the girl referred to at the house named—a house of ill repute—and she was suffering from a terrible disease. As soon as she is in a condition to be removed the Acting Mayor will find her transportation to Buffalo as requested.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, } December 12, 1874. }

Dear Sir:—A poor woman comes to me in great distress, saying that her daughter, Emeline Allen, has been enticed away by some villian, and has been discovered in a house, 151 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, sick and anxious to come home. The mother is too poor to go for the child (fourteen years of age) and thinks you might possibly take sufficient interest in rescuing her daughter from destruction to have her looked up by one of your detectives and forwarded with a railway pass to Buffalo, where the mother could meet her.

I am informed that the girl is now known as Emeline Rowe.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
To His Worship the Mayor of Pittsburgh, J. W. CHARLTON, Mayor.

Outrage Upon a Little Girl.

A little girl, aged about thirteen years, daughter of James Sullivan, a puddler, of the South Side, was found Monday evening lying in a field at the head of Thirteenth street, in an insensible condition, with every indication that her person had been outraged. A policeman discovered the child, and at once carried her to Mrs. Brock's store, at the corner of Carson and Thirtieth streets, where a physician was called in, who gave it as his opinion that the child was drugged, as she still was in a insensible condition. The girl's parents were notified, and about nine o'clock the child was restored to consciousness, and was able to give a minute description of the assault. Mr. Sullivan reported the condition of his daughter as slightly improved yesterday, but her life is still in danger. The police are making efforts to arrest the perpetrator of this brutal outrage, and it is hoped they may succeed.

The Allegheny Alarm Bell.

The Committee on Fire Engines, of Allegheny Councils, again tested the alarm bell yesterday. At its meeting last night the committee decided that the bell was a success; that it was in fact as good as the Pittsburgh bell. It was objected, however, that the bell was not in the right place—that it should have been placed at a higher elevation.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Rip Van Winkle" drew a very large audience last evening. Mr. Jefferson gives his famous personation with all the force of painstaking effort which, many years ago, made his specialty the envy of other actors and the delight of the public. One thing always to be said of this play, is that it is pure. There is not a line nor a suggestion in it to offend the most fastidious or corrupt the cleanest mind. For two evenings the person who takes the part of *Cockles* has interpolated a coarse word in reply to *Hendrick's* announcement of his name, but some one can remind him of the bad taste he exhibits. *Rip* hears more startling revelations than this, and contents himself with "swearing words" no stronger than "My! my!" On the whole, we think Mr. Jefferson's conception of the unities of the play is better than Mr. Alfred Johnson's. Mrs. Elisser's *Gretchen* is very good, and would be anywhere considered a strong support to Mr. Jefferson. But, if nobody will feel slighted, we should like to say that Master Julian Reed and little Miss Naylor, as *Hendrick* and *Meenie*, take what honors the star leaves for the subordinates. The parts could not be better done. Without any allowance for the youth of the performers, their acting is of a very high order. They show a careful training, and, if designed for the stage, cannot fail short of success. "Rip Van Winkle" will hold the boards during this week only.

The Gounod Club's Night of Opera.

To-morrow evening, at Library Hall, the Gounod Club, under the leadership of Prof. Tetedoux, will produce Balfe's opera, the "Bohemian Girl." The club has been rehearsing for several months, and their friends look for a highly creditable performance.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The company at this theatre will give a matinee performance this afternoon, at which all the features of the night bill may be seen. To-night the Faust family will perform some of their most wonderful acrobatic feats.

Ravel.

Marietta Ravel and her company are billed to appear at the Academy of Music during holiday week in a number of their specialties. Mlle. Pavel is well known and quite popular here.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT is not one of the sureties of Mr. Hudson Henry, as stated.

WHEN a man is weak and weary at night no friend will stand by him longer than a lamp-post.

MRS. A. HILL yesterday returned from a successful temperance speaking tour in Clarion county.

MISS L. A. HALLER departs on an extended temperance lecture tour in Clarion and Armstrong counties.

A BOX containing fifteen half cans of oysters was stolen last night from a grocery on Taggart street, Allegheny.

"What yer goin' to give me, father?" is the query of the little ones, now considering the near approach of Christmas.

BY a fall on the sidewalk on Carson street, South Side, Monday, Lieutenant McCurry, of the police, broke his arm.

AT a meeting of the Western Bar Iron Association yesterday, it was decided to reduce the card rate to two and one-half cents.

THE book store of James B. Dodge & Co., on Fifth avenue, was visited by a thief last night, who stole the contents of the money drawer, about twenty dollars.

WM. Glassover, an employee of S. W. Hare & Co., plumbers, South Side, was thrown out of a wagon yesterday, on Carson street, and severely injured.

A HORSE belonging to Fred Beckert, of Allegheny, ran away yesterday afternoon, tearing away Wm. Beckert's steps, on Sarah street. No further damage.

THIS sort of weather should remind every wise husband that the he cannot too early arrange and settle up his affairs, to get up and build the fire during the winter.

IT TAKES sixty grains of corn to make an ordinary drink of whisky. From this you can easily estimate about the extent of your interest in the next season's corn crop.

REES OWENS & Co., dealers in pork and provisions, who were recently burned out on Seventh avenue, have rented a better place of business and will reoccupy it during the coming week.

Two alleged chicken thieves, Wm. Johnson and Robert Wells, were yesterday committed to jail for trial, by Alderman Thomas. Mr. Robert Coward, of Boyd's Hill, lost the poultry.

A SLIGHT fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the house of Mr. Cowdy, on Sarah street, Allegheny. Alleged incendiary clothes closet near the chimney, from a defective flue, it is believed. Loss about twenty-five dollars.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Women's Temperance Association of Allegheny County will be held at the Alliance Rooms, corner Sixth and Penn streets, at 3 P. M. to-day. All friends of the cause are invited to be present.

SIMULTANEOUS remark of lady and gentleman on the street as a handsome and fashionably dressed girl passed by: Lady —"What a lovely cape." Gentleman—"Mighty pretty girl." He was not referring to the clothes, the man at the woman. How natural.

ONE of the greatest helps to the revival of business is liberal advertising. Just now, on the approach of the holiday season, is a good time to begin. Every reader of the COMMERCIAL has some money to spend, and will spend it in nine cases out of ten, with our advertisers.

JAMES SWISSHELM, of Wilkins township, has brought an action in ejectment against the Swissvale Laundry Company to recover possession of the lot of ground on which the laundry is erected. The writ is instituted to recover the purchase money for the ground.

A FEW days since a seedy person applied to a wealthy citizen for help, and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed him the pittance: "Take it, you are an economist; our cars are always open to the distressed." "That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

THE Cathedral Record is the name of a neat little paper, the first number of which has made its appearance, and which will be published by the Young Men's Catholic Society during the progress of the Cathedral fair which opens to-morrow evening. The object of the *Record* will be to promote the success of the fair. Messrs. Eugene Smythe and Frank Kelley, both popular and genial gentlemen are the managers, and they have our best wishes for success in their little enterprise.

AT a wildsnburg the other day, a gentleman and wife took seperate seats in a car on one of the accommodation trains coming into the city. As the car began to fill up by accessions at each way station, a woman dropped into the seat beside the wife, who seeing her husband still alone, went and sat beside him, remarking: "I would rather sit beside a man any time than a woman." To which the husband rejoined: "Well, I declare, how opposite we are in our taste. I would rather sit beside a woman than a man!"

Call To-Day

at S. A. Clarke & Co.'s, 115 Wood street, for all kinds of holiday gifts usually found in a first-class book store.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Sooth